SPANGLER & WADE,
Hatters and Furnishers.

We have a larger stock of hats and caps than all the other stores combined, and guaranteed to be of the latest fall and winter styles.

Our line of neckwear is of the latest shapes and styles and cannot be excelled.

In underwear we have everything from a white Merino to a fine French Balbriggan Fancy dress shirts with plain and plaited bosoms.

Boys' short waists and dress shirts of every size and quality.

SPANGLER & WADE. { 3 Stores.

41 South Howard Street, AKRON. 4 East Main Street, MASSILLON 14 Public Square, CANTON

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diefhenn's Arcade store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public office over Parks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law Rooms Nos. 11 and 13½ Oneida Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 south Erie street, Massillon O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital J. Hunt, President. C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes manufacturers' scrip and exchange collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and Wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D **SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9: 0 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler. No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO

WHEAT—Lower: Oct., 72¾@72⅝c; Nov., 73⅜ 73⅝c; Dec., 75½ 75⅞c. CORN—Lower: October 34⅝c; Nov., 35¼ 35¼; Dec, 36⅜@36⅝c. OATS—Lower: Oct., 25 25c; Nov., 25½@25¼; Dec, 24⅜ 26⅜. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork higher: October, $8 75 8 85; Nov., $8 77½ 8 87½; Year, $8.75@8.85 Lard—Higher: Oct. 5.7 @ 5.75; Nov., $5 70 5 5; Year, 5.70@.75 CATTLE—Market steady. We

Choice Shipping Cattle	4 75 5 25
Good Shipping Steers	4 20 4 70
Medium steers	3 70 4 10

HOGS—Market firm Sales ranged from $3.50 4.10 for light; 3 75 4 05 for heavy.
WOOL—Active and prices better.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 23 28c; Medium, tub, 31@35c; Fine, unwashed, 19 23c; Medium, unwashed, 26 28c; Coarse, unwashed, 24@25c; Burry, unwashed, 15@17c; Fine, washed, 29@30c; Medium, washed, 32@35 Coarse, washed, 28@29c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine unwashed, 8 22c; Medium, unwashed, 22@24c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@23c.

NEW YORK

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 Nov, 84⅛; Dec., 86 86⅜. May, 9 3 93⅞ CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot 45 45½c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; Cash. 72¾; Nov., 71⅜. CORN—Firm at 38 No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 28⅛. RYE—Dull; 50 for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2, Red, Oct., 74¾@75c; Nov. 75@75¼c. CORN—Higher; 33@33⅛c October; 33 33⅜c Nov. OATS—25⅝c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; 9 25—Lard—5 70.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western higher; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and Oct., 82½ 82⅝c; Nov., 82¾@83⅛. CORN—Quiet; Oct., 44½@44⅝c; Nov., 44½@44¾c. OATS—Western White, 33@36; Mixed do., 31@33c.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	72
Oats	25 to 27
Corn	40
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	9
Eggs per doz	14
Chickens per lb	5
Butter	15
Potatoes	30 to 35

LIVERPOOL.

October 25, 1886

Messrs. Houghton & Co. advise by cable that at the auction sales there to day, there was a good demand for American apples at the following prices for sound fruit:
NEW YORK BALDWIN—10@15s.
BOSTON BALDWINS 10@12s.
GREENINGS—10@11s 6d.
KINGS—15@22s 6d.
HUBBARDSON—11s 6d@12s 6d.
SPICS 10s 3d@1 s 6d
PHENIX—12s@13s 6d.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

ACTS AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Hicklin Landers, of Indianapolis, Believed to Have Lost Over 100,000 in Chicago Speculation.

An Adams Express Messenger is Duped by a Thief, Who Binds and Gags Him, and Robs the Safe.

New York Mayoralty Fight—Hewitt, Roosevelt and George Equally Confident of Success.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The Adams express car attached to passenger train No. 3 on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad which left this city at 8:25 Monday night was robbed of a large sum of money between here and Pacific Mo. The express messenger, Mr. Fotheringham was overpowered, bound, and gagged by the robber. The thief gained entrance to the car at this city by means of a forged order directing the express messenger to take him in charge and teach him the duties of a messenger, as he had been hired for the work While busy at his work the messenger was seized by his pupil and at the point of a revolver compelled to submit to a gag. The robber then plundered the open safe and at Pacific Station made good his escape.

Mr. Fotheringham says that as he was about to go out on his run, a man came to him with a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Damsel and Mr. Barrett, instructing him to take the bearer Jim Cummings, on his run as far as Pierce City for instructions. In accordance with the proposed instructions. I took the stranger and set him to work checking up. Then I began my own work. I was standing with my back toward the stranger, my coat off and the handle of my revolver sticking out of my pistol pocket. When about ten or fifteen miles out of the Union depot I was attacked from the rear. The stranger grasped my neck with one hand and grasped my revolver with the other. Before I realized what was being done I was thrown to the floor. I struggled and fought, but the stranger overcame me and bound me hand and foot. Then he put a gag in my mouth and led me to the safe.

Having thus secured me, he proceeded to go through the safe and take all there was in it. Several pouches of silver he cut open, but left them when he found what they contained. At or about Pacific Station he took his plunder, and open ng the front door of the car went out on the platform and closed the door after him. What he did after that I do not know. I lay on the floor of the car until the train reached St. Clair when I was able to get the gag out of my mouth and cry for assistance. The trainmen, hearing me, endeavored to get in the back door, and finding it locked went around to the front door, which he had left open. They then released me.

The robber is about six feet high, 24 years of age, and weighed about 200 pounds. He had dark, straight hair, cut close; a thin mustache, a low forehead, wore dark clothes, and a dark-gray overcoat. I was gagged with handkerchiefs tied in knots forced into my mouth and bound around my head. My hands were tied together behind my back with a silk handkerchief. My legs were fastened with straps taken from valises in the car and with cords, and with the heavy strap with which was around the safe. I was tied to the handle of the safe.

A TRUSTED CLERK UNDER A CLOUD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—An extensive defalcation involving the large pork-packing firm of Landers, Givin & Co., of this city, and giving an exact counterpart of the methods adopted by Neeld at Chicago, has been developed here, bringing disgrace upon a once highly respected young man. Hicklin Landers has been for years the confidential clerk of Landers, Givin & Co. On Tuesday last the firm received a telegram from Logan & Co., of Chicago, asking that money on a certain contract be forwarded at once. The senior member of the firm turned to Hicklin and told him to send the money. The young man then informed him that there was no money to the firm's credit in the bank. When asked what had become of $18,000 which he had deposited the day before Hicklin confessed that he had used the money. This led to an investigation, and a representative of Logan & Co. came to secure their debt against the firm. By some means it became known that warehouse receipts had been deposited with certain banks, and one for $20,800 and another for $17,000 were found in the Indiana National and Meridian National respectively. These had been signed by Landers, Givin & Co., as the bank officials supposed, and were taken without hesitancy. The members of the firm say that there was no pound of meat in the warehouse when the receipts were issued, and that they are forgeries.

FIGURING OUT THE RESULT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Politicians are busy figuring upon the probable result of the coming election, using as a basis of calculation the registry returns, which show a total probable vote of about 220,000. The newspapers which support Hewitt claim that he will get 105 000, but disagree as to which of his rivals will receive the larger share of the remaining 115,000 votes. The republican papers are as strongly convinced that Roosevelt will poll at least 9 ,000, and that George will run into the democratic vote sufficiently to bring Hewitt's share down below that figure. Mr. George, though without the support of any great newspapers, expresses himself no less confident that his cohorts are the strongest of the three contending armies. Felix Adler, the eloquent radical leader of the Ethical Society, surprised his audience this morning by declaring that Mr. George's candidacy opened an opportunity for municipal reform. As soon as the auditors realized that politics was being introduced into the address well defined hissing was heard from several parts of the hall. Professor Adler completed what he had to say, however, and seemed perfectly unconcerned

Henry George has written an open letter to Mr. Hewitt in reply to the statements of the latter regarding the labor candidate's theories. He says the prophecy that revolutionary horrors would follow his (George's) election "can only excite the smiles of intelligent men," and that the same predictions were made by federalists about the election of Jefferson to the presidency. He also says that many assertions attributed to him are either total falsehoods or malignant garblings, and declines to discuss his theories through the newspapers with "one who refuses to publicly debate the issue he himself has raised," and claims that an interview published in 1880 shows that at that time Mr. Hewitt was fully in accord with his (George's) views regarding the taxation of land.

GENERAL NEWS.

Henry Villard has returned to New York, commissioned by German capitalists to make investments.

Mrs. A. R. Parsons secured a hall at Orange, New Jersey, for a Sunday lecture, by bursting open the door.

Samuel K. Gay, the defaulting chief clerk of the pension office at Pittsburg, pleaded guilty on twelve counts.

By the capsizing of a row boat at Beloit, Wisconsin, A. C. Thompson an Jacob Flack were drowned.

Michael Davitt is about to marry Miss Yore, a handsome orphan and heiress of Oak and, California.

It is reported that the Atlantic and Pacific road has been consolidated with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

John P. Terry, a petroleum broker of New York, with property estimated at $10,000,000, died of consumption in Paris.

The Chicago and Northwestern road has laid its tracks to Lincoln, Nebraska, and will run through trains next month.

Elihu B. Washburne has for two weeks been confined to his room in a hotel a Dixon, Illinois, but is now improving.

William F. Norton, a retired banker of Louisville, a philanthropist and a millionaire, died from a stroke of paralysis.

The national convention of Universalists, now being held a Akron, Ohio, decided to organize a board of foreign missions.

During a trial of ordnance at Sandy Hook Lieutenant Metcalf and a soldier named King were killed by the explosion of a shell.

It is rumored that the will of Mrs. A. T. Stewart will leave her marble residence to Judge Hilton, to be used as a dry-goods store.

On a farm near Shueyville, Iowa, Martin Soukup hired a barn and killed the wives of two neighbors who went to suppress the flames.

Mason W. Tappan, attorney general of New Hampshire, died on Sunday evening from a stroke of apoplexy received three weeks ago.

A coroner's jury at Chicago, in the inquest on the body of Terence Begley, held four of Pinkerton's men to the grand jury, without bail.

The railway pontoon bridge launched at Prairie du Chien for the use of trains of the St. Paul road is four hundred feet long and forty feet wide.

Henry Van Allen, Sr., a prominent citizen of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has been pronounced insane, from a blow on the head received some years ago.

Leading wagon-makers throughout the country gathered at Chicago and organized an association designed to put an end to the use of convict labor.

Carter H. Harrison has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Third Illinois district, in opposition to William E. Mason, republican.

The late Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, left nearly $1,0 0,000 to his widow and three sons. The sum of $12.000 was given to Presbyterian missions.

General Miles reports the capture of Mangus and ten others belonging to Geronimo's band, who for forty days have been pursued by Lieutenant Johnson.

A dog owned by Wilson Cone of Chase, Mich saved Mrs. Cone and her babe from her burning home recently, and was himself killed by a falling chimney.

The late hurricane along the gulf coast well nigh ruined the orange groves of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, cutting off two-thirds of the crop of the state.

American capitalists have organized a company, with a capital of 500,000 to work anthracite coal mines in the Rocky mountains on the Canadian Pacific road.

Daniel Carr, a farmer in the vicinity of Mendota, Illinois, has what he claims to be a petrified human heart, taken from a coffin in the cemetery at Troy Grove.

The skeleton of William Snyder, who wandered from his home in Richland county, a year ago while crazy, has just been found in the woods near East Saginaw.

David S. Kiel, a prominent republican of Indiana, one of the owners of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, died Tuesday in New York, where he had gone in search of health.

J. A. L. Whittier, the Boston attorney who embezzled $250,000 from the estate of Miss Reid, has been sentenced to four and one-half years in the State prison.

The locked-out plumbers of New York have received $5,000 from the Knights of Labor, being the first installment of $25,000 voted by the convention at Richmond.

The governor of Arizona recommends the parceling out of 2,500,000 acres of land in the San Carlos reservation among 3,500 Indians who are nearly self-supporting.

Judge Prendergast, of Chicago, sent to jail for fifty days, for contempt of court, a clerk of election, named John T. Mullen, for being intoxicated while on duty registration day.

The Episcopal convention, at Chicago, has decided to create a special commission to report upon the best means of forwarding church work among the colored people.

The report of Governor West, of Utah, shows the population of the territory to be about two hundred thousand. There is a gratifying increase in public school attendance.

Alexander McVickars, an 80-year-old resident of Pacific, Mo., was found in a ravine near that place Saturday with two bullet-holes in his head and his throat cut from ear to ear.

The probate court at Cincinnati has accepted from Judge Hoadly $62 500 in full satisfaction of his liability to the Purcell estate as bondsman for J. B. Mannix, the defaulting assignee.

A wooden idol, four feet high, is being erected at Middlebury, Connecticut, by a wealthy farmer named Elisha Gedney, who is a Second Adventist. He insists that the image is Daniel.

All the manufacturers of knit goods in the vicinity of Troy, New York, have commenced a determined struggle with the Knights of Labor, and twenty-five thousand employes are idle.

The national supreme court has decided that the law of Illinois designed to regulate charges can not apply to interstate traffic, as that would tread upon the constitutional powers of congress.

The world's championship in baseball was won Saturday by the St. Louis Browns, who defeated the Chicago league nine by 4 to 3. The games of the past week will net the champions about $14 000.

In Cleveland, Monday, a child named Dornbeck was crushed to death by a pet bear kept in the rear of a saloon on Sheriff street. P. W. Curran, the owner of the animal, has been arrested for manslaughter.

A liquor dealer named Hawks, having lain in jail at Ottumwa, Iowa, for one hundred days, was taken before the supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus, but after a full hearing was sent back to his cell.

Harris Cohen having been nominated for alderman in New York, fourteen clothing and shoe dealers of the same name in his district hung out signs stating that each was the genuine republican nominee.

A battalion of infantry, under Major Snyder, has been ordered from Fort Keogh to the Rosebud agency, where the Cheyennes have revolted because of the arrest of a chief for stealing sheep from a ranchman.

Frank J. F. Brower, a defaulter of the Pullman Car Company for $5.000 or more, entered a plea of guilty in a Chicago court, and within two hours was on his way to Joliet, to serve five years in the penitentiary.

Since September, 1885 twenty-six vessels belonging to the Gloucester fishing fleet, valued at $154 000, have been lost. The lives of 104 men have been lost, leaving twenty-two widows and fifty fatherless children.

The cases of Maxwell and the Chinese highbinders at St. Louis have been extended until Jan. 1, 1887, because the great amount of testimony given at them will prevent the completion of transcripts before then.

George T. Seiter, ex-clerk of the Cincinnati board of public works, has been held in $15 000 for defrauding the city. On his testimony James Morgan, a member of the board was held in $2 0 0 for certifying fraudulent vouchers.

James G. Blaine Monday visited the college from which he graduated, at Washington, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his uncle, John H. Ewing, 90 years of age. They were presented to the students as the oldest and the most distinguished living graduates.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart died in New York Monday morning, after a brief illness, at the age of 84 years. Her funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon, from the palatial residence on Fifth avenue, and her remains will be inclosed in a steel casket and placed in the tomb at Garden City.

George Westinghouse, Jr., the inventor of the Westinghouse brake, has secured a patent for a new system of distributing electricity for lighting and other purposes, which, it is said, will effect a saving of 95 per cent in the distributing main wires and greatly cheapen the electric light.

The medical fraternity of Wisconsin are deeply interested in the case of a stockman who fell from a car at Baraboo last Friday and broke his neck. On Sunday he was removed to his home in Evansville. Although paralyzed from his neck down, the sufferer is able to converse with visitors.

It is charged that the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania roads have covered the territory around Chicago with contracts with the principal shippers of butter, cheese, and eggs, at a cost of 15@20 cents a hundred to New York. These rates, running through the year, constitute rank discrimination against small shippers.

It appears that Alfred Taylor, the republican candidate for governor of Tennessee, is also running for state senator. His brother Robert is also an aspirant to the United States senatorship, should he fail to be elected governor. It is probable that Robert can capture both places, and that Alfred may be chosen president of the state senate and elected governor to fill the vacancy.

A certificate of honorary membership in the St. Ananias club of Topeka, Kas., was sent to Prof. E. Stone Wiggins. Surrounding the seal are the words "S. Ananias Club, Topeka," and in the center part an instrument known as the lyre. It is said that the professor has received notice from the authorities that he must either stop prophesying or quit the civil service.

The drought throughout Lebanon county, Pa., continues. The wells and cisterns in the city of Lebanon have given out, and the stream from which the supply of water is taken is very low. Many industrial works will be compelled to shut down for want of water. Farmers are compelled to drive their live stock great distances for water. At Womelsdorf, in the adjoining county, water sells at 15 cents per barrel.

A Custer, Montana dispatch says an army officer just arrived from Fort Custer reports that a party of Crow Indians rode hurriedly into the fort Friday afternoon and reported that they had been attacked by a war band of Sioux near their camp, about two miles up the Little Horn river, and that in the melee which followed ten of their number had been killed. Col. Dudley, post commandant, immediately ordered the garrison under arms, and in a short time arrived at the scene of action with five companies of the 1st cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and three more wounded, while the Sioux had left two of their warriors dead on the field. Detachments were at once sent out, but the Sioux had made good their escape. They are the advance of the war party of the Sioux which recently left the Poplar River agency to raid the Crows. The Sioux are said to be greatly excited over the raid upon their herds and the murder of the Assinaboine squaw by the Crows near Poplar river, and are evidently bent on revenge.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service.

The President's Increasing Stoutness a Cause of Anxiety to His Friends.

The United States Supreme Court Finds that the State of Illinois Cannot Regulate Interstate Traffic.

President Cleveland has appointed Daniel N. Lockwood attorney for the Northern district of New York and Lucius M. Lamar to be marshal for the Southern district of Georgia.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Oct. 23 was $1, 08,821. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $91 ,358. Shipments of fractional silver coin since Oct. 1 amount to $743,429.

The commissioner of internal revenue has modified the regulations in regard to the oleomargarine law so as to make them conform to the opinion of the attorney general that components of oleomargarine are subject to tax only when made in imitation, or substance, of butter.

President Cleveland has ordered the suspension of M. E. Benton and W. A. Stone, district attorneys in Missouri and Pennsylvania, for addressing political meetings in their respective states throughout the campaign. Daniel J. Campau has been appointed customs collector at Detroit, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

S. R. Hubbard principal keeper of the life-saving station at Fire Island, New York, who is charged with secreting goods taken from the wreck of the Oregon, has tendered his resignation to the secretary of the treasury. No action will be taken on it, however, until the investigation of the charges against him now in progress is concluded. If the charges are sustained he will be dismissed.

The secretary of war has ordered Gen. Sheridan to send Geronimo, Nachez, and the other thirteen Apache hostiles to Fort Pickens, Florida, to be kept in close custody until further orders. The remainder of the band captured at the same time, consisting of eleven women, six children, and two enlisted scouts, are ordered to be sent to Fort Marion, Florida, and placed with the other Apache Indians recently sent to that post.

The acting secretary of the treasury has written to Mr. A. R. Spofford, librarian of congress, in explanation of the recent circular to regard to retention for forfeiture of books by customs officers when the same are imported into the United States without the consent of the owners of the copyright, that "duly authenticated certificates of such ownership are required to be filed by each owner of copyright with each and every collector of customs in the United States, under the seal of the librarian of congress. Such certificate may include also all the books now copyrighted and owned by an author thereof or his or her assignees."

DISALLOWED SIGNAL SERVICE ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Hazen, in an interview in regard to the disallowed signal-service accounts, said the matter was simply an attempt to annoy him. The disallowances, he said, were only based on alleged informalities. The expenditures were made upon the orders of the secretary of war upon precedent of fifteen years, and the treasury department had previously approved and settled these accounts. The new second comptroller of the treasury had based a claim that half a million dollars had been misapplied on the erroneous assumption that copies of telegrams should accompany accounts in order to be audited. These telegrams, Gen. Hazen said, were always in cipher, and the vouchers were certified to by a disinterested non-commissioned officer, which is always accepted as sufficient evidence in such cases.

THE CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

It is understood that several national banks have signified their purpose to enter into voluntary liquidation and reorganize under the state law because of the difficulty of replacing their called bonds with others on account of the high premium. A withdrawal from the national banking system involves the surrender of circulation, but these banks are of the opinion that the profits of circulation are not sufficient to compensate for the heavy premium on bonds. It has been suggested to the national banks that any views which they might desire to suggest on the subject would meet with consideration at the treasury department, but the suggestion does not appear to have been responded to to any extent. In his forthcoming report the comptroller of the currency will probably discuss the question of amending the law relative to security for bank circulation.

OUR RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

Minister Cox, before leaving Constantinople, consummated, under instructions from the United States government, two treaties with Turkey—an extradition and a naturalization treaty similar to the one now existing between this country and Great Britain. Some twelve or fifteen years ago these two treaties were ratified by the senate, with amendments which the sultan declined to accept, and there is now no protection in Turkey for Turks who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. Mr. Cox has persuaded the sultan to accept the amendments of the senate, and the treaties now only require this government's sanction.

Mr. Cox confers with the president Thursday night, and is said to have asked the president this question: "Having regard to your order prohibiting government officials interfering in politics how should a fellow resign the date of his resignation in case he accepted a nomination for congress?" And the president is reported to have expressed the opinion that the resignation should immediately follow the acceptance of the nomination. That was Minister Cox's idea exactly, and he said that so soon as he accepted his nomination for congress he would present his resignation as minister to Turkey.

NOTICE TO BULLDOZERS.

The following letter by Gen. J. C. Black will interest federal officeholders:

TRUMAN H. ALLEN, ESQ., United States Pension Agent, San Francisco—Sir: Your favor of Oct. 15 is just before me. I quote therefrom: "The federal officeholders here have been assessed a fixed amount on their salaries for political purposes, and I am warned that I would consult my interests by paying what I am ordered to pay. Now, I desire to do what I have always done voluntarily, pay what I can afford for the proper and necessary expenses of the party, but I dislike to be 'stood up' and ordered to deliver an amount arbitrarily fixed, under the implied threat that my official position is at stake. The committee has come to my office with its demands, which, I think, is an act discountenanced by the civil-service law. I would like your advice in the matter." Replying, I beg to state that your view of the situation as expressed in the above extract from your letter is in all ways consonant with existing law. There are no circumstances under which any assessment can be levied upon a federal officeholder and payment thereof compelled. Your official position is not at stake in consequence of the attitude which you have assumed. If you had yielded to the demand of any self-constituted committee, and had paid an assessment so-called, your official position would have been at stake. The money earned by a federal official in the discharge of his duty is as entirely his as is that accumulated from any other source, and is as little subject to be drawn upon by any committee, organization, or individual, save its rightful owner. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, JOHN C. BLACK,

[Continued on Page 8.]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FORAKER'S MESSAGE.

THE GOVERNOR WANTS TAXES REDUCED.

And if His Recommendations are Carried Into Legislation, Farmer's Taxes Will Be Reduced One-Fourth at Least—Democratic Testimony.

The demagogy and reckless disregard for the truth exhibited in the assaults on Governor Foraker's special message on taxation by John McBride and the Democratic executive committee in its campaign documents entitle them to the banner for miscellaneous and inconsistent lying. They start out by misrepresenting the message, and then abuse the distorted image of it which they themselves set up and which no one who reads the message would recognize as bearing any similarity to it. Governor Foraker in this message said that the rate of taxation should not be increased. He did not recommend an increase in the valuation of real estate, but did recommend an equalization of values to make the valuation uniform throughout the state. Should his recommendations be followed, and foreign corporations, the liquor traffic and personal property pay their full share of taxes, the taxes of farmers would be reduced fully one-fourth.

He called attention to the necessity of revising the laws governing the taxation of banks and to the offenses of some rich men, who do not list their personal prope ty at its full valuation, but at much less, or fail to list it at all, and thus do injustice to poorer men, who list their property, and to owners of real estate, all of which is listed. The revaluation of real estate suggested was expressly stated by Governor Foraker to be for the purpose of equalizing values and not to increase them. Governor Foraker closed his message, which everyone should read, as follows: "It is confidently believed that if such legislation can be secured as is here attempted to be indicated, the tax duplicate can be so increased as to approximate our real worth, and that valuations can be so equalized as to secure uniformity and justice for the whole state, and that the rate of taxation can be materially lessened to the great benefit of all, while the state will be afforded an abundant revenue."

If the Democrats cannot understand the message now, they could last winter, when it was sent to the legislature, and they then commended it. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic organ of the state, then said editorially of it: "The message of Governor Foraker to the general assembly on the condition of the state finances may be set down as the most commendable thing he has done since he entered state politics. In his message on finance and taxation he has ignored party lines and addressed himself to the legislature in the interest of the people. There is nothing extremely profound in the document and possibly the ideas are not original with the governor, but it is a plain, business-like statement of the points and deserves the attention of all the people. * * * Governor Foraker has avoided party buncombe.

He says in his message "our state is rapidly growing in both population and wealth" The demands on our treasury are correspondingly increasing. For the next ten years this will probably continue more rapidly than heretofore, owing to the fact that emigration to the western states is decreasing in proportion as that country fills up and its lands become enhanced in value. He goes on to show the steady decline for several years in the valuation of personal property—a decline which has not been balanced by the the increase in realty, and says: "This indicates that our wants and our ability to meet them are traveling in opposite directions, and that unless the tax rate or the valuation of property is increased, the casual deficiencies will continue and grow larger without the power to provide for them.

"The governor does not favor an increase of the rate of taxation but wants the liquor traffic to pay $500,000 toward the support of state government, advocates taxation of the gross receipts of foreign telephone and car companies, etc., and dwells on the great loss of revenue resulting from evasion or positive violation of the laws requiring the return of bonds, stocks, credits, etc. He also calls attention to the shocking lack of uniformity in assessing property in the different counties. The governor's theory appears to be that by compelling the proper listing of personal property and making a fair and uniform valuation of realty the state will have abundant revenue even at a lower rate of taxation."

Allen O. Myers, in his correspondence in the Enquirer then, also commended the message.

So much for the Enquirer. At the same time the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Democratic organ in Northern Ohio, editorially commended the message and said: "A state of affairs has come about that requires prompt and intelligent treatment to avert serious evils, and the members of the legislature ought to give Governor Foraker's suggestions very careful consideration."

The Cincinnati Post, an independent paper, said of Governor Foraker's message; "He shows that real estate is burdened with more than its share of taxation, because so many of the holders of taxable security hide away their bonds to avoid taxation. The governor makes a strong appeal for the rights of farmers and other owners of real estate."

ONE of the questions to be decided at the polls next Tuesday, is whether the methods represented by the symbols

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are to prevail at Ohio elections. The issue has been clearly made. The Democrats have introduced the fraud and forgery methods, endorsed them by their platform and their candidates, and are going before the people demanding their endorsement. Reader, it is for you to decide whether such methods are to be endorsed in Ohio. Be you Democrat or Republican, you cannot afford to vote for the candidates whose success means glorification of forgery and fraud.

The Skinning of Dead Convicts.

The fact that under the last Democratic administration the bodies of dead convicts were skinned in the penitentiary and the human skin made into canes under the supervision of the Democratic officers has been proven. The only reason that the ex-officers have not been indicted for this, as they have been for other offenses, is that under our laws this offense against decency and humanity is not punishable. Democrats are now going about asking "What are you going to do about it? There is no law to punish us." True enough, but the people will at the polls condemn such barbarous and ghoulish practices.

AN OHIO SOLDIER.

President Cleveland's Heartlessness Toward the Aged Widow Whose Husband and Sons Fell for Their Country.

Cleveland's heartless vetoes of pension bills for crippled soldiers and their families, have justly aroused the indignation of all loyal men. Senator Harrison calls attention to one of these vetoes in the following:

"Mr. Cleveland has won great eminence—I will not say fame—by his extraordinary exercise of the veto power. He has vetoed more bills than any of his predecessors, from Washington down. I must defer to another time a discussion of this feature of his administration. But as we have been challenged to examine his vetoes of private pension bills, I will refer to one.

"Sallie Ann Bradley was the widow of Thomas J. Bradley, who served as a private in Company D, Twenty-fourth regiment Ohio volunteers, from June 13, 1861, to October 19, 1865. He was pensioned on account of a shell wound in the back, received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 2, 1862, and died October 21, 1862. The commissioner of pensions decided that his death was not entirely attributable to his military service, and that his widow could not secure a pension under existing law. She was seventy years of age, as helpless as an infant, without means of support, or friends able to assist her. Four of her sons followed their father to the war. Two of them were killed upon the battlefield, and the other two returned, one with the loss of an eye, the other of an arm. The bill gave her a widow's pension, $12 a month. In his veto of this bill Mr. Cleveland said: 'No cause is given of the soldier's death, but it is not claimed that it resulted from his military service, her pension being asked for entirely because of her needs and the faithful service of her husband and her sons. This presents the question whether a gift, in such cases, is a proper disposition of money appropriated for the purpose of paying pensions. The passage of this law would, in my opinion, establish a precedent so far-reaching, and open the door to such a vast multitude of claims not on principle within our present pension laws, that I am constrained to disapprove the bill under consideration.'

"Does this case need any comment? Would the question have been raised in any other mind whether what the president was pleased to call a gift was proper in such a case? A gift of $12 per month, and in exchange for what? What gift had she made to her country? Two sons that she had nursed at her breast lying in unknown graves upon distant battlefields. Two more, her only sons, came back from the war maimed in limb and crippled in their ability to maintain the mother that bore them. A husband upon whom she had leaned for support returned to her no longer the stalwart helper and defender he had been, and is called before her to the grave. She is alone. Cannot a great, rich government like ours take care of this patriotic woman? Must she go to the poorhouse or die of want? May not a nation do out of its great resources what an individual, not lost to a sense of justice, would do under like circumstances?"

WORKINGMAN'S PARTY

IS THE GRAND OLD REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Eloquent Arraignment of the Democratic Party and Its Course By Hon. A. D. Fassett, a Knight of Labor.

A Knight of Labor and a member of labor unions from their very origin, Senator A. Fassett, of Youngstown, said in his speech at Akron, last week:

"I do not think I ever found it so easy as in this campaign to find reason why I should identify myself with the Republican party, when the people have sickened nigh unto death of two years of Democratic management of state affairs. As an evidence that the Democrats never kept a promise, either state or national, I will ask you what was the most conspicuous promise made in the Cleveland campaign? It was to turn the 'rascals' out. I ask you hungry Democrats all over the land, has the promise been kept? Take the distribution of the surplus in the treasury. Take any matter that was promised in that campaign and you will find everything the same; all broken promises. They cried down monopoly, but their first act was to put into the United States senate one of the greatest of all monopolists. There was a promise made in regard to convict labor in this state. It was in the campaign of 1883. There was a movement to dispense with convict labor contracts and the Democrats promised to do as the people wished.

"But the original bill was burdened with a rider to reorganize the penitentiary, and that was passed. No sooner had the last Republican been turned out of the management of the penitentiary, and Democrats put in their places, than another bill was introduced to restore convict labor. Every Democrat in the house but two voted for it, and McBride, who is at the head of the Democratic state ticket this year, voted for it. So every promise that I can remember that was made by the Democratic party has been broken. I have always been a Republican, not because of party affiliations, but because the party has always presented issues that commend themselves to me. The Republican party is the first party that ever gave to labor its true regard. It was the party that put a railsplitter and a canal boat driver in the presidential chair. It recognized the dignities of labor by these acts.

"The Democratic party is hiding behind the laboring man. And if I had such a record as they have got, I would want to hide behind something, too, if it was not more than a cabbage leaf. I have not one word of disrespect for Mr. McBride, but he is a Democrat in all the word implies. In Cleveland there is a rolling mill that employs 5,000 men. It is controlled by three men who refused labor the right to organize, and in several years the men in that mill have been changed three times because of this fact. One of the men who controlled the mill was a candidate for United States senator, and can find recorded the name of John McBrid as voting for that man who refused the right of labor to organize. There was a sheriff in the Hocking Valley who plundered the rights of the miners there during the long strike. The sheriff came down to Columbus with a bill for $3,000 for extra services performed. I called Mr. McBride's attention to the fact that the bill was simply to pay deputy sheriffs who had oppressed the miners. McBride voted for it, notwithstanding. He did it because the sheriff was a Democrat."

"That free trade will come some day in the United States it is perfectly safe to assert; but how and when, and other minutiæ of the kind, must be left to the Cobden club and to its twelve cabinet ministers in their unofficial capacity to decide."—The London Times, July 16, 1880.

THE Republican party is pledged to the protection of American industries and American labor. The Democratic party is working with the Cobden club to give us free trade.

"BALLOON FIGURES."

THE STEALING FROM THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

Refutation of the Charges Against Republican Officials Made in the Democratic Campaign Slander Book.

Several Democratic newspapers and orators are accepting as if they were gospel truth the charges in the National Democratic campaign book, purporting to be based on the statement of the register of the United States treasury that Republican officials have stolen $25,000,000 from the United States. A complete refutation of this lying statement is found in the following cutting and interesting letter from Hon. Edward McPherson, who says:

"If the Register's 'disclosures' show that 'vast sums' of money have been stolen by Republican officials, they also show that other 'vast sums' have been stolen by Democratic officials.

"The total sum of the 'balances' due the United States is given on p. 204 of the Register's statement at $25,809,194. Of this sum, Democratic campaign book for 1886 (p. 141) states that $12,893,476 accrued since the year 1861. This leaves $12,915,717 as having accrued before 1861. So that the Democratic 'defaulters' are proved on this showing, to have been equally expert with the Republican. But, in point of fact, they were thirteen times as expert. The statement of the Register's 'balances' does not include the business of the postoffice department, or of certain bureaus of the treasury department. It is, therefore, incomplete. Supplying the omissions and including all the operations of all branches of the government of the United States.

"This is the net result: Of all the losses, both in the receipt and in the disbursement of public moneys, as ascertained by the treasury department down to June 30, 1883, and officially printed August 13, 1884, the percentage for the period prior to June 30, 1861, was $5.21 for every $1,000; and the percentage for the period from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1883, was thirty-nine cents for every $1,000. During the latter period the total receipts and disbursements were $36,767,851,731, and the total losses were $14,467,137, or thirty-nine cents per $1,000. So that the rate of losses prior to 1861, compared with the rate of losses since 1861, was the proportion which $5.21 bears to thirty-nine cents—or over thirteen times as great. In other words to use the current Democratic phrase, Democratic 'defaulters' have been thirteen times as agile and successful as Republican 'defaulters.' Or to put it in another form the Democratic officials prior to 1861 managed to 'lose' out of a sum total about one-eighth as large, nearly twice as much as the Republican officials since 1861 were able to do.

"The claim of loss of $25,809,194 in balances is made on the theory that every 'balance carried on the books of the register is an actual loss and defalcation. But that is not true. There are 'balances' on the books against the names of John Adams, president of the United States; John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia; Daniel D. Thompkins, vice president of the United States; Andrew G. Curtin, minister to Russia; Augustus C. Dodge, minister to Spain; Alexander H. Everett, minister to Spain; Ninian Edwards, minister to Mexico; Caleb Cushing, attorney for the United States before the Hudson Bay commission; James Gadsden, minister to Mexico; John Lothrop Motley, minister to Great Britain; Joseph A. Wright, minister to Russia; J. Sterling Morton, secretary of Nebraska territory; James W. Nesmith, marshal of the territory of Oregon; Gen. John Armstrong, minister to Paris; James A. Bayard, envoy to Ghent; Reverdy Johnson, minister to England; Francis Lieber, umpire of the American and Mexican commission; Henry Middleton, minister to Russia; John E. Ward, minister to China; E. W. Stoughton, minister to Russia, and very many others of like grade and character.

"No one believes that these gentlemen were or are 'defaulters,' but all are alike pilloried in the sweeping denunciation of the Democratic campaign committee. The 'balances' disclosed by the register's last are not defalcations. The acting secretary of the treasury, transmitting the list to the house of representatives, did not say that they were. He said that the sums named are 'the balances due the United States as shown by the books of the register of the treasury.' They are not defalcations, because the accounts are unsettled, and like unsettled accounts in private business, there are offsets against them. And if we can infer anything from serious collapses already suffered by the United States in suits to collect 'balances' like unto them, the offsets constitute much the largest proportion of the 'balances.' But the Democratic campaign committee, not content with the accurate and official statement both of the acting secretary of the treasury and of the register of the treasury, adds to the words used by them, and declares that these balances are now due the government, 'On account of defalcations in disbursements and collections.' This is a clear case of interpolation and of willful perversion, but it is not without abundant precedent in the practices of Democratic national committees. Undoubtedly both before and since 1861, there are some cases of actual, flagrant, and purposed default, but in the great majority of cases those 'balances' represent merely imperfect vouchers and disputed questions of fact or law, or both.

"An apt illustration of the value of these 'balances' in showing actual indebtedness, is supplied by the last report of the secretary of the treasury. On pages 516, 517 and 518 of that report it will be found that on the 15th of June, 1885 the Hon. Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, accepted $100 in settlement of an 'indebtedness' of $8,097 by Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, late United States depositary, Baltimore, Md. Justice to Mr. Secretary Manning requires the admission that he asked and received from Judge Hoffman the full amount due from him to the United States on this account. If the other 'balances' in the list are good in the same proportion, the $12,893,476 in 'balances,' which have accrued since 1861, will shrink on a test of trial to about $161,168 in cash. Supposing that the remaining 'balances' should prove ten times as valuable as the Hoffman 'indebtedness' did prove to be, what a meager ratio the resulting million and a half of dollars would bear to the nearly thirty-seven thousand millions of dollars, which were the sum total of the business of the government from 1861 to 1883.

"It seems like trifling with popular intelligence to give more time to these 'balloon figures' of the Register's list of bogus 'balances.'"

Protected Rights of Hundreds.

During his service in congress Gen. James S. Robinson introduced and secured the passage of a law which insures the title to their farms and homes, to the thousands of people who live in land formerly in the Virginia military district, which landsharks would have deprived them by trickery, if Gen. Robinson had not secured the passage of the law making good the titles to the farms which these purchasers of the homes had paid their money for.

THE DANGER IMMINENT.

The Tariff Question Now Before the People in Practical Form.

Hon. William McKinley said in his Athens speech:

"The tariff question was never before the people of the country in such practical form as now. There is pending, as I have stated, in the house the Morrison bill to revise the tariff and place wool, lumber, fish, flax, and hemp on the free list, and reduce the duties on manufactured goods. It is on the calendar of the house to be acted upon on the assembling of congress in December next. The Republicans, by the aid of a few Democrats, near the end of the session just closed, prevented the consideration of the bill referred to. It was not voted upon its merits, but the vote was had upon the simple proposition of consideration, and by a small majority it was postponed, to be taken up at the second session at such time as its author shall name. We have, for the first time in our politics so far as I now recall, a tariff bill on the calendar of the house of representatives, pending an election for a new congress. Certainly we have had no such bill pending congressional elections in the last twenty-five years. The bill threatening so many American interests, particularly agricultural and labor, has been deferred so that we can go to the people, the final arbiter between parties and policies, and ask for instruction.

"Heretofore our discussions have been upon the general question—no live bill has been hanging over the country, sweeping and destructive in its provisions. Many people have never felt the danger as they feel it now. In 1878, in congressional elections we discussed the tariff, but the wool bill had been beaten at the session preceding the election. So with the Morrison horizontal bill; it had been killed before we entered upon our election, and the people felt that the danger had passed, and that there was no immediate cause for alarm or for extraordinary political effort. It is not so now; the Morrison bill is not dead, but has its place high upon the calendar of the house, to be considered at any moment the ways and means committee may move it. The bill is as much before the voters of the country to-day as it is before congress, and ever, vote should be cast either for or against this bill. If the elections this year should give a majority to the Democrats in the next house, upon the issues before them, and which they cannot ignore, that will be a positive instruction, and ought to be so regarded, to the majority in the house to pass that bill next December. The issue is on us as certainly as though printed on our ballots.

"If you want free wool, you want to vote the Democratic ticket. If you want to take the first step to free trade, a long and a firm one, you want to vote the Democratic ticket. If you want to overthrow the American system and substitute therefor the British policy, you should vote the Democratic ticket, and elect a Democratic majority to the Fiftieth congress. The power is in your hands. To your decree expressed at the polls all must bow."

Cleveland and the Soldiers.

General Ed. F. Noyes, the gallant one-legged veteran soldier, says:

"But there is one department of his official duties in which the president has especially distinguished himself, and that is in vetoing the bills of congress. He has exercised the veto power more times in the eighteen months he has been in power than all his predecessors in the presidential office from the formation of the government down to the year 1884.

"After committees of the two houses of congress had carefully investigated the cases of between one and two hundred old soldiers, or the widows and orphans of dead heroes, and had reported favorably upon their applications for small pensions, and after a Democratic house of representatives and a Republican senate had passed bills appropriating the money to pay them, Grover Cleveland, without time or disposition to investigate, with no knowledge except such as he obtained from some clerk in the pension bureau, without any consideration for the maimed and helpless veterans, who, in poverty and despair, appealed to the government for a little assistance to keep them from starvation, vetoed them all, often accompanying his decision with an insulting sneer, and making the old cripple's prayer for bread the occasion for jocular remarks and unbecoming pleasantries, which are harder to bear than poverty or starvation.

"What wonder that one old Democratic soldier from Missouri, who enlisted at the age of fifteen, rose to be a commissioned officer for gallantry on the field, who was rendered nearly blind by army service, and whose claim for pension had been rejected with light words by the president, should write in bitterness of spirit: 'Ordinarily it is enough to be a victim of disease, and conscious of approaching permanent disability or early dissolution, but when this is accompanied with the brutal ex-parte judgment of a president whom the sufferer has aided in electing, the withdrawal of personal and political sympathies, and the rude and vulgar taunts of the press, it only faintly illustrates the extraordinary dilemma in which I am placed.'"

Bishop Merrill on Prohibition.

Bishop S. M. Merrill says of prohibition: "Laws concerning morals, religion, the Sabbath, and all such questions, to be effective must be non-partisan; and such must be prohibition. There is not in it one single political element. In order to make a party, it becomes necessary to add to it other issues, and every added issue is an added source of weakness. Prohibition is strongest when it stands alone. It is stronger to-day than any party measure before the country, or than any party in the country; and it is so strong that if kept free from party complications, no party in existence will venture to antagonize it when its power is once shown in non-party action. It is stronger than any man or any candidate for office can possibly be. The attempt to use it for party purposes is a weakness. It is too big for restriction within party lines, and the interests involved in it are to sacred to be subjected to party machinery. My concern is that it be kept in shape for advocacy on its merits in the pulpits, the Sunday schools, and in the homes of the people, and if we or truth may be pressed on the conscience without the helps or hinderances of party ... If this non-partisan advocacy ... the party, that only proves the ... party to represent the cause. The ... principle; the party is method, ... method is too small for the princip... confession of embarrassment from non-partisan advocacy, the party confesses ... be an embarrassment to the cause."

THE Democrats are boasting ... have a campaign lie to spring ... eve of the election, which they ... prove effective, as it will be ... proven false. People of Ohio ... gent to take any stock in any ... they may disseminate ...

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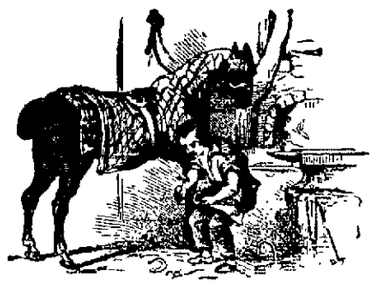

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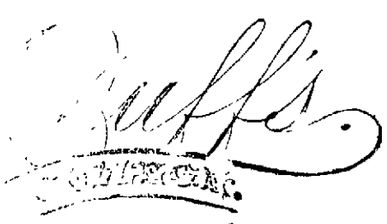

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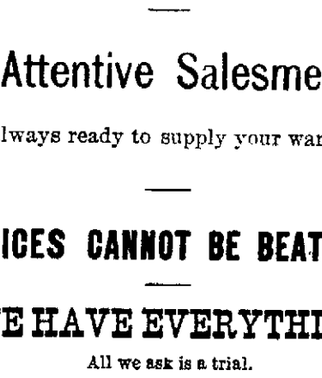

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and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City,

OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.Pa

A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand,

WATER WHITE OLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. sy

IRON OXIDE PAINT

ATLASPAIN CO

Ready Mixed.

50, 60, 75c to $1.00 per gal.

BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS.

Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing, with best coating and cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free. Box 260, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

GENERAL ROBINSON KNOCKS OUT SWINDLERS,

Known as Bohemian Oats and Red Line Wheat Operators, and Puts an End to Their Swindling in Ohio.

During his term as secretary of state Gen. Robinson has ridded the state of the swindlers known as Bohemian oat and Red Line wheat dealers, and prevented their carrying out their swindling practices upon the farmers any longer. The manner in which these companies operated is so well known—by many to their sorrow—that it is unnecessary to explain it here. The first of these companies to be incorporated in Ohio was the North American Farmers' and Planters' company, of Tiffin, which was incorporated on January 2, 1885, by Secretary of State James W. Newman, Gen. Robinson's Democratic predecessor.

The statutes of Ohio permit a company to be formed for any lawful purpose, except dealing in real estate and for any professional business. All of these seed companies are incorporated for the lawful purpose of dealing in seed and grain, and for buying and selling seed and grain. The secretary of state is simply a ministerial officer. He has no judicial power. His duties are purely clerical, like those of a recorder in the filing of deeds. Therefore, when the articles of incorporation of this company were presented to Secretary of State Newman, he had no power to reject them and refuse to file them, inasmuch as the purpose, as stated, was perfectly lawful.

When Secretary of State Robinson came into office he found that his predecessor, Mr. Newman, had already set the precedent in regard to these seed companies, and in following that precedent he simply did what his predecessor had done. In none of the articles of incorporation of these companies do you find the method in which they propose selling grain stated. They are incorporated simply for the lawful purpose of buying and selling grain, seed and other cereals. What their methods of buying and selling were they did not state, nor was it the business of the secretary of state to inquire. In fact, he had no right to inquire. He is a ministerial office merely, possessed of no judicial power, and supposing the articles of incorporation to be in proper form and the proper fee tendered, he had no right to do otherwise than to file them. Gen. Robinson came into office on the 12th day of January, 1885. On the 21st day of February, 1885, he was first called on to file the articles of incorporation of the Farmers' National Grain & Seed Company. This company desired to be incorporated "to buy, mortgage and sell all kinds of grain, seed and cereals, and other articles, if deemed necessary, to carry on a general milling, manufacturing and mercantile business."

This was followed by others. Gen. Robinson learning of the swindles of these companies upon farmers, determined to do what he could to protect the farmers from them, though it was in no way a part of the duty of his office to do so. He had scores of circulars, of which the following are samples, sent out from his office:

"COLUMBUS, ——, ——.

"DEAR SIR—The company referred to in your favor of ——, to the secretary of state is incorporated, but that fact amounts to nothing. You can incorporate a company in Ohio for any lawful purpose, save two, and for any amount of capital on paper. You deal with any of these seed companies at your peril. Very respectfully,

——————."

The second lot of such circulars read as follows:

"COLUMBUS, ——, ——.

"DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of ——, these seed companies are a fraud and a swindle. A bill is pending in our legislature making their operations a penitentiary offense. You cannot deal with them and be safe. Have nothing to with them. They are paper companies simply, and possess no tangible property. The names of their stockholders are unknown to you. There is not a dollar deposited here as security for their bonds. Very respectfully,

"——————.

"Department of State."

There is not a county or state in which these seed companies operated but what had one of these circular cards sent from the secretary of state to some one residing therein. There are hundreds of farmers living in Ohio who can attest this.

Not satisfied with giving these warnings alone, Gen. Robinson drew a bill, which Capt. Little, of Muskingum county, introduced and the legislature last winter passed, which put a stop to the whole swindling business and drove the swindlers out of the state. This new law has had the desired effect. It has put a stop to the whole swindling business, and not only prevented the dragging of any more farmers into it, but prevented the Bohemian oats men from disposing of the notes they had already obtained to innocent purchasers. If they could so dispose of the notes, the farmer as against an innocent purchaser could not set up the want or consideration for the notes, and the facts of the frauds and swindle which had been perpetrated on him. Therefore, the negotiation of these notes was by this law made a felony.

This law, advertised as it was by the public press through the efforts of Secretary Robinson, was potent in putting purchasers on guard, and prevented a large number of farmers who had been most innocently led into the swindle from being cut off from the just defenses they had against their notes. These were the two objects of the law, to prevent further swindling, and to prevent the negotiation of all Bohemian oats notes that had already been negotiated. The result shows that they have been most successfully accomplished. There is not a Bohemian oats company now operating in the United States. Some of the projectors are in Canada. Many are under indictment for obtaining signatures to notes by false pretenses, while the remainder are on the anxious seat, so far as heard from.

Some unprincipled slanderers, fearful that Gen. Robinson's able efforts in behalf of the farmers may cause some Democratic farmers to vote for him have been and are disseminating the foulest misrepresentations and endeavoring to create the impression that Gen. Robinson was working for, instead of against, the Bohemian oat and red line wheat swindlers. This is the most unprincipled move yet made, and cannot but re-act on its authors. Some of them have also had the hardihood to claim that last winter's law to prevent the sale of Bohemian oats and red line wheat was in the interest of the Bohemian oats men, well knowing that if this were true then is it also true that laws punishing embezzlement, arson and forgery, are in the interest of persons guilty of these crimes. Such tactics as these won't work with the intelligent and honest citizens of Ohio, and Gen. Robinson will be given the credit he deserves.

THREE Bohemian oats swindlers are helping the Democratic state executive committee formulate slanders against Gen. Robinson to repay him for wiping out Bohemian oats swindlers in Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL.

H. L. Stewart, of Tecumseh, Mich., has fourteen acres in celery.

Large quantities of California wheat is being shipped to Europe from New Orleans, the steamship lines charging five dollars per ton for transportation.

Canada ships eggs into this country by the car load. Seventy-four thousand dozen were recently received at Ogdensburg, N. Y. There is no duty on them.

A veterinary surgeon of wide experience says the only way in which to escape the cattle plague is to slaughter and burn all animals as soon as they are known to be affected.

An Illinois man, according to *Colman's Rural World*, realized eight hundred and sixty dollars from forty acres of clover—one hundred and sixty dollars for the hay and seven hundred dollars from seed, sold at five dollars per bushel.

Every elementary teacher in Ireland is required to pass an examination in agriculture, and the science and practice of agriculture are taught to all boys in the three upper standards for classes as they are called in Ireland of all rural schools.

It has been found by experiment that meal will pass through the digestive organs quicker than hay, and that if the meal is fed to an animal on an empty stomach it passes away before it is fully digested; but if fed after hay it becomes mingled with it, and more benefit is derived. Do not allow animals to take much water immediately after feeding.

The *New England Homestead* says:—'Congressmen labor under the delusion that every man to whom they send seed is thereby won over as their political supporters. This is their only excuse for continuing the seed distribution, and if they only really knew how empty it is, they would no longer support this abuse and expense."

Mr. H. B. Gurler, a well-known dairyman of Illinois, claims that by changing from summer to winter dairying he has raised the average net profit on forty cows from $15 to $40 per head. His winter ration is early cut clover and timothy, with equal parts by measure of wheat bran and corn meal. One winter his milk suddenly shrank from 855 to 750 pounds, and on ascertaining the cause he found that late had been substituted for early cut hay.

Professor Robert R. Warder, seeking to impress upon farmers the great importance of husbanding home resources of manure, estimates that a loss of even 2 per cent of the matter discharged by Indiana's live stock—as by allowing part of the liquid to leak away by roadside or into streams—"would represent all the potash sold into the State for fertilizing purposes, worth $2,000,000 a year." He calculates that the actual waste is more likely to reach an annual value of ten or twenty millions.

A Pittsburg mechanic has invented a machine which will revolutionize the barb wire fence business. A machine capable of producing sixty miles of barb wire a day can be built for three hundred dollars, while the machines now in use, controlled by a monopoly, cost twenty five thousand dollars and only produce thirty miles per day.

The following by Waldo F. Brown, one of the most intelligent writers on agricultural topics in this country, should interest our farmers: "I have never raised pigs on an exclusive corn diet, as most of my neighbors do, and I have never had a case of cholera, although it has prevailed on the farms adjoining mine and has swept off hogs by the hundreds in sight of my place. I believe that nine-tenths of the losses of hogs from disease can be traced to three causes, all of which are easily within the control of the breeder. These are: first, breeding from immature parents; second, an exclusive corn diet; third, bad wintering. Under the first head I think there has been a change for the better in the last few years, but for many generations nine-tenths of the hogs were raised from sows bred at eight months old and the tax of bearing and suckling their young came at a time when they were not more than half grown and need to devote all their energies to their own development. Under "bad wintering" I include not only the fact that the diet is corn solely, but also bad sleeping quarters, the bed usually being either damp or dusty, and the allowing of a large number of hogs of different sizes and ages to eat and sleep together so that the younger and weaker, who need the best food and care, invariably fare the worst. When pigs are raised from mature mothers, fed during the first six months of their life largely on bran, oats, and oil meal, wintered in small lots with good, dry clean beds, and fed some loosening bulky food each day, such as beets, potatoes, etc., hog cholera will lose its terror.

Enough has been written about washing away of fertilizers, loss by filtration, etc., to fill volumes, but here comes Leibeg, the greatest of all agricultural chemists, with a statement contradicting these theories that will be very consoling to farmers: "Rain water, filtered through field or garden, does not dissolve out a trace of potash, silicia acid, ammonia or phosphoric acid. The soil does not give up to the water one particle of the food of plants which it contains. The most continuous rain cannot remove from the field, except mechanically, any of the constituents of fertility. The soil not only retains firmly all the food of plants which is actually in it, but its power to preserve all that may be useful to them also extends to withdrawing from rain and other water all the ammonia, potash, phosphoric and silicia acids, held in solution. Taking this in connection with the statement of J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, that soils usually hold permanently over a ton and a half of ammonia to the acre to the depth of nine inches, and a much larger amount of carbon, in spite of rains, drouths, or bad cultivation, and we have great encouragement to put fertilizers in our soil continually. It is like putting gold in a sound bank to remain there until we wish to use it. Even if weeds grow and draw upon these fertilizers, they do not rob the soil of its treasures if we let the weeds rot on the ground or plow them in. So nature in its wisdom protects its fertilizers against rains and drouths, to be used alone in producing vegetable productions of some sort. Then let the farmer, with miserly parsimony, save his precious, home-made fertilizers as so much gold, to be deposited in his own bank, with nature as president and watchman, who never sleeps night or day, and never wrongs the farmer.

Many otherwise docile horses are rendered unfit for service by a tight checkrein. The brain is affected; good eyes are ruined; and the quite common seesaw motion of the head is certainly ascribable to its use. Some of the best horses I have known were made chronic roolers by the same cause; others were thereby subjects of chronic cough; others became the worst and most dangerous of shyers; others were made balky; others acquired the habit of cribbing or wind-sucking; and many notorious for pulling and breaking the halter, bridle etc., became so through the influence o the damnable check. No horse driven with head unnaturally high can possibly accomplish a journey without much suffering and unnecessary fatigue. I believe many cases of unevennes of teeth to be traceable to uneven wear, while fretting and champing the bit caused by high checking. In England a person driving a horse checked at all would be stopped on the first block, and if checked unreasonably high he would be fined without ceremony.

Mr Charles A. Green in his *Fruit Grower* illustrates from nature the old trueism about haste and waste; that excellence and permanency are of slow growth—a fact which should encourage the plodders who, in the long run, leave "brilliancy" behind, as the persistent tortois, the self sufficient hare: "Animals that mature early are inferior. The child who is a prodigy, is outrun by the dull boy, who develops late. So it is in fruits. The early apples, peaches and grapes are deficient in quality, and are cast aside when later varieties ripen." And we have the best authority for saying that the race is not for those who think themselves swift nor the battle to the strong, but that the Ruler, in infinite wisdom, has chosen the seemingly weak of this world to confound those wise in their own esteem; the things that to human estimate are little or nothing "to bring to nought the things that are" or appear to be.

A writer in *The Mirror* explains the manner in which phenomenal milk records are obtained: "The greatest results are obtained by forcing, which is done by teaching animals to consume enormous quantities of feed and milking them three or four times daily. By skillful treatment the appetites of some cows may be so increased that they will eat four or five times as much as they naturally would under ordinary circumstances. Two of the most prominent examples of this were the Jerseys Princess 2d and Mary Anne of St Lamberts, each of which consumed forty-five to fifty pounds and over of grain per day.

PILES

Cured Without Expense or Pain.

In order to introduce the remedy, I will send to any address in the U. S. or Canada, **prepaid**, for **One Dollar**, he new discovering **Sioux Indian Pile Remedy**, together with Indian receipts, Treatise, etc. This remedy was procured at a considerable expense from a Sioux Indian Chief, and has been extensively used by Military Physicians at the different posts on the frontier, and was never known to fail to effect a permanent cure. Do not suffer longer or undergo painful surgical operations, but forward amount for remedy and instructions, and cure yourself. Address,

WM. GROPENGIESER, Prop.,
CLIFTON, DAKOTA.

15-fr

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are innumerable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.4

GILMORE'S AROMATIC is a great success, therefore we challenge the world to produce its equal as a restorative for woman. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. FISK REQUA, of Aurora, Ill., says: "I have used Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and find it an excellent household remedy that none ought to do without. Sold by druggists.

REV. HARRIS PECK, of Pavillion, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with Malaria, Bowel Difficulty and sleepless nights, which I found was wearing me out. After taking Aromatic Wine two days I realized great relief, sleeping well and otherwise feeling like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity." Sold by druggists.

REV. I. M. Derby, of Linden, N. Y., says: The Gillmore Aromatic Wine proved a great blessing to my wife." Sold by druggists.

REV. DR. FREELAND, of Fowlerville, N. Y., writes us that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervousness and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.2

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the milliontire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier* 29y

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Canandaigua Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Oct. 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.		
No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.
Cleve'l'nd Express.	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express.
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
11 30	6 20	5 05	...Cleveland...	7 40	8 00	2 20
11 16	6 06	4 51	" Euclid ave	7 54	8 14	2 35
11 00	5 50	4 35	" Newburg.	8 09	8 9	2 48
10 30	5 20	4 05	.....Hudson.....	8 40	9 00	3 25
10 13	5 02	3 48	Cuyahoga Falls	8 57	9 17	3 48
10 00	4 50	2 35	....Akron.....	9 12	9 30	4 00
9 23	4 14	3 02	.....Warwick.....	9 37	10 03	4 33
9 00	3 55	2 45	lle...Orrville...ar	9 57	10 22	4 55
A. M. No. 5						p m. No. 6
P. M.						A. M.
2 25	3 45	2 40	ar...Orrville....le	10 02	10 27	10 55
1 35	2 53	2 04	...Millersburg...	10 40	11 20	11 51
12 17	1 39	1 08	.....Gambier.....	11 33	12 36	1 26
12 05	1 28	12 58	....Mt. Vernon...	11 46	12 49	1 57
11 17	12 55	12 31	...Centerburg....	12 09	1 18	2 26
10 55	12 34	.....	.....Sunbury.....	.....	1 41	2 46
10 35	12 15	11 55	...Westerville...	12 46	2 04	3 05
10 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar	1 10	2 35	3 30
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
10 09	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	1 30	2 55	3 50
8 15	10 00	9 53	.....Xenia.....	3 20	4 55	5 30
6 55	8 36	8 14	...oveland...	4 40	6 16	6 49
5 30	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	5 30	7 10	7 35
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	..	5 40	3 55
.....	9 50	9 43	.....Urbana.....	.....	7 01	5 20
.....	9 01	8 53	.....Piqua.....	.....	7 46	6 04
.....	7 30	7 05	....Richmond....	.....	9 40	8 00
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis...	.....	12 00	10 20
.....	2 33	1 51	...Terre Haute...	.....	2 13	1 12
.....	12 20	11 35	....Effingham....	.....	4 15	3 19
.....	11 22	10 28	...Vandalia.....	.....	5 08	4 48
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	.....	7 30	7 00
.....	A. M.	P. M.		.....	P. M.	A. M.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Ganu and Columbus accommodations, leave Ganu at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:10 a. m.; leaving Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Ganu at 7:10 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 4 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 29	a. m
No. 10	"	10 56	p. m
No. 6	Daily except Sunday	3 22	p. m
No. 4	" "	9 26	"
Local Freight	" "	11 28	a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14	a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 24	"
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55	p. m
No 3	Daily	6 52	"
Local Freight		7 05	a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 28*	4 15*	.....	4 45
Grafton lv	7 40	4 30	.....	5 30
Cleveland	7 00	4 00	.....	8 00AM
Grafton lv	8 05	5 05	.....	5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15	.....	5 45
Eharte	8 24	5 23	.....	6 00
York	8 32	5 31	.....	6 15
Medina	8 39	5 38	.....	7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48*	5 47*	.....	7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08	.....	7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15	.....	8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26	.....	9 00
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 40	6 36	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 48	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 56*	6 51*	.....	10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 50AM	11 00
Navarre	10 21*	7 20*	6 05*	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 0
Beach City	10 31	7 38	6 20	12 10PM
Strasburgh	0 45	7 49	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 01	6 44	1 00
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15*	6 9*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15*	8 20*	7 05*	2 08
Urichville ar	11 23	8 30	7 15	.....
" lv	11 47	.....	7 15	2 45
Newport	11 55*	.....	7 25*	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM	.....	7 35	3 40
Tippecanoe	12 15	.....	7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 30	.....	8 02	4 30
Butler	12 40	.....	8 12	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 20*	5 0
Holloway	12 50	.....	8 22	5 35
Flushing	1 00	.....	8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11	.....	8 44	6 30
Bruce	1 18	.....	8 52	6 45
Fairpoint	1 28	.....	9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 38	.....	9 13	7 25
Kidds	1 41*	.....	9 20*	7 40
Barton	1 50	.....	9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00*	.....	9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15	.....	9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgep

GOING NORTH

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgepo

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 25am	1 05pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 40*	4 20	4 20
Barton	.....	11 50	4 30	4 35
Kidds	.....	11 54*	4 35*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 00	4 41	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 19	5 02	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 27*	5 10	5 70
Flushing	.....	12 38	5 22	6 10
Holloway	.....	12 50	5 35	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 38*	6 40
Butler	.....	1 00	5 46	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe	.....	1 25	6 13	7 45
Stillwater	.....	1 35	6 23	8 10
Newport	.....	1 45*	6 33*	8 16
Uhrichsville	5 00AM	2 00	6 43	8 45
Tuscarawas	5 08*	2 08*	6 52	9 00
Goshen	5 11	.....	6 58	9 10
New Phila	5 20	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 26	10 45
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	7 45	11 25
Navarre	6 05*	3 03*	7 50*	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 18	8 05	12 45p
Pauls	6 32*	3 29	.....	1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37	.....	1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45	.....	2 05
Easton	6 59	3 55	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10	.....	3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 43*	4 37*	.....	3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47	.....	5 08
York	7 59	4 55	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 06	5 05	.....	6 25
Belden	8 16	5 16	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25	.....	7 20
Cleveland	9 30am	6 30	.....	10 30am
le Grafton	8 35	5 35	.....	7 20
Patterson	8 47*	5 46*	.....	7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 10*	6 05*	.....	15
Lorain	9 20	6 15pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains e the East and West. Also with Cleveland nd Detroit Daily Lin Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Ag nt.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 39	4 15	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	.....
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 32	.....
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 8	2 45	7 12	1 50
" Lv	10 13	2 50	7 12	1 50
Clarksfield	10 57	3 15	.....	2 10
Brighton	10 19	3 30	.....	2 21
Wellington	11 03	3 45	.....	2 52
Lodi	11 35	4 17	.....	3 00
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	.....	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville Ar	12 20	5 05	.....	3 45
" Lv	12 40	.....	.....	.....
Massillon	1 20	5 45	.....	.....
Navarre	1 35	6 00	.....	.....
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	.....	.....
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 15	.....	.....
Leesville	2 50	7 25	.....	.....
Bowerstown	3 00	7 35	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.‡
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bowerstown	.....	6 25	11 50	2 30
Leesville	.....	6 35	11 57	3 16
Sherrodsville Lv	.....	6 45	P. M.	4 25
New Cumberland	.....	7 00	12 17	4 50
Valley Junction Lv	.....	7 25	12 35	5 50
Massillon Ar	.....	8 12	1 20	7 10
" Lv	.....	8 12	1 20	7 10
Orrville Lv	.....	8 50	2 00	10 15
Creston Ar	.....	9 22	2 30	10 45
" Lv	.....	9 22	2 30	10 45
Wellington	.....	10 10	3 18	11 22
Brighton	.....	†10 23	3 30	.....
Clarksfield	.....	10 37	3 43	.....
Norwalk Ar	A. M. 7 25	11 00	4 05	A. M. 12 10
" Lv	7 25	11 25	4 10	12 10
Monroeville	7 37	11 37	4 22	12 25
Bellevue	7 53	11 53	4 40	.....
Clyde	8 08	P. M.	4 18	.....
Fremont	8 25	12 30	5 13	.....
Oak Harbor	8 43	12 55	5 38	.....
Toledo Ar	9 45	1 55	6 35	.....

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 15	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 05
5 02	11 25	... Fries' Landing....	6 38	2 18
4 50	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 35
4 30	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 30	3 00

*Daily. †Trains stop on signal only.
‡Train No. 8 runs daily from Orrville to Monroeville, and daily, except Sunday, from Bowerstown to Orrville.
‡Train No. 9 of Sunday will run 30 minutes late from Toledo to Monroeville, and 20 minutes late from Monroeville to Norwalk.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

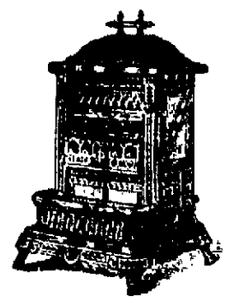
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

**Roofing & Spou

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL E. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

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Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1 50
Six Months..... 1 00
Three Months..... 50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29 1886

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Auditor—WILLIAM BRITTON.
Clerk of Courts—PHILO P. BUSH.
Commissioner—HENRY SHAFFER.
Coroner—DR. GEO. B. COCK
Infirmary Director—T. T ARNOLD.
Surveyor—REUBEN Z. WISE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—JAMES S ROBINSON
Judge of Supreme Court—M. J WILLIAMS.
Clerk of Supreme Court—U H HESTER
Commissioner of Common Schools—E.T.TAPPAN.
Member of Board of Public Works—W.H. HAHN.

DISTRICT TICKET.

Congressman—WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEASE

To vote Tuesday next, is a duty that every citizen owes society.

Ohio will not put a premium upon incompetence.

Mr Reuben Z. Wize has been a good surveyor and must be elected

John McBride will continue his brilliant career in the Ohio legislature this year.

The INDEPENDENT is obliged to the Westbote Company, of Columbus, for copies of Ohio's constitution.

Dr. George B. Cock is a physician of reputation and if elected as he ought to be, will make an excellent coroner.

There is something brutal and disgusting in the repetition of the stupid lies uttered daily in the Stark County *Democrat*.

Tell us, John, oh tell us truly, why you were opposed to having the Miners Confederation made a part of the Knights of Labor.

If John McBride's criticisms upon Governor Foraker are not the words of a demagogue, then Worcester's definition of the word is incorrect

It is said that John McBride has said that the public of other parts of the State are more enthusiastically supporting him than here. This is true

Democrats as well as Republicans, show on next Tuesday, that you are opposed to an attempt at the steal of an office, by voting for Captain Dick Crawford for sheriff

General Robinson is a scholar and a man who understands the business of the office of Secretary of State. John McBride is neither. That is the difference

Major McKinley will represent the district with credit to himself and to the district. He is a Stark county man, and Stark county's citizens must vote for him.

Everybody knows that Patrick Manly never was auditor except in name. The Republican party has an ideal candidate for the office in William Britton. Cast your ballot for him.

Workingmen of Stark county remember how Alonzo Smith has discriminated against you, spent your money, and raised your taxes. Defeat him by electing Henry Shafer as commissioner.

Judge Pease commands the admiration of men of both parties. The Republican party was fortunate in having him to place in nomination, and every man can feel it an honor to vote for him.

Mr. T. T. Arnold will know how to keep the present Infirmary in shape for all demands liable to be made upon it, without spending one hundred thousand dollars on a new one. Elect him for he is a competent man.

It was in very poor taste for the editor of the Canton *Democrat* to attempt to slur Captain Crawford. There are two reasons, one because it was without cause; and the other, the editor of the *Democrat* understands very well.

Philo. P. Bush is a hard-working business man, and opposed to the manipulation of an executive office for partisan purposes. Make him Clerk of Courts, rather than the notorious politician and wire puller, John McGregor.

The whole Republican State ticket commands respect and admiration. The names of practical men, not demagogues, are to be found upon it. No Republican need apologize for the ticket, so let them one and all turn out and vote it

The *Canton Democrat* is respectfully informed, that the INDEPENDENT takes some pleasure in contemplating the fact that in a perfectly independent manner it commenced the exposure of Alonzo Smith. In its issue of August 16, this paper commenced the good work.

A few months ago the young business men of Mansfield organized a board of trade As a result two large establishments, each employing over one hundred hands, will soon be moved there, a street railroad will be built at once, and an ordinance for a new coal road has just passed the city council.

One--Hundred--Thousand--Dollar--Infirmary Smith is the one responsible for the hills now being hauled away between Massillon and Canton. Some people regard this as a piece of good judgment, and for us, it certainly is a very nice thing. But it is not lawful It was done to curry favor, but it will not work that way

Says President Eliot of Harvard University: "Our people are evidently opposed to paying for public services what the requisite ability would bring in any other market."

This, more than anything else, Dr. Eliot thinks keeps the better class of people out of politics, which could they but afford it, they would gladly enter.

The popular supposition is that Captain Crawford is just going to walk away with the sheriff's office without opposition. Such, however, is not the case. The Prohibitionists who know a thing or two about law and justice, know that there is to be a Sheriff elected this year, and have a regular nominated candidate in the field.

It is pleasant to note that wherever brought up, the name of Judge Pease elicits nothing but expressions of confidence, friendship and esteem. Certainly, the case is very exceptional, when a man, after such a busy life as a practicing lawyer, and after a long service on the bench, is again pressed forward by men in and out of the profession, all over the district, without a single dissenting voice.

This is a Republican year. Rings rogues and demagogues are doomed. Down in New York young Theodore Roosevelt whom the Democrats call "too radical a reformer," is going to be elected Mayor In Pennsylvania it is all going to be Republican. In Ohio John McBride will be squelched and right here in Stark county the McGregor ring is going to be broken It is a Republican year, but do not let that keep you from voting.

A man named John Bryan, in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, has endeavored to prove that the Massillon delegates remained out of the late Canton "labor convention," owing to an undue influence exerted by McKinley. Probably John had not seen the circular issued by the Trades Assembly last week upholding its delegates, or if he has will say that the whole Assembly was moved to act as it did by McKinley. John Bryan is a smart man, in his mind's eye

Says the *Canton Democrat*: "Commissioner Smith's past record is square and satisfactory."

Unfortunately this is not true. It was not square or satisfactory in Mr. Smith, to secretly give Architect Tilden a contract without consulting the public's sentiments. The same is true in regard to his vote for Leininger It was not square or satisfactory in Mr. Smith to declare his intention to discriminate, and give the county patronage to a particular set of contractors, and to live up to his declarations Smith is a political fraud

General Rosecrans is about to establish a new bureau in his department, where vouchers will be filed and kept in order Owing to carelessness in this respect many reputable army officers have been accused of embezzlement, whereas, in truth, the trouble lay with the department for not having the vouchers in shape for reference. These facts were used as campaign ammunition by Democrats. When, however, General Rosecrans found himself, according to official accounts, a defaulter, he traced the matter up and found a remedy.

A New Massillon.

A new town has just been born far away in Kansas, in the beautiful valley of the Pawnee And this new town has been named Massillon

Sturdy men and women born in and bred in Molly Stark are out there, turning the green prairies into fertile fields and high on the road to fortune it is hoped. They say that the hittld offspring is well located, will have a railroad in eight months and is bound to increase and to prosper

Sixty years ago, James Duncan looked at the Tuscarawas valley and said, "here shall be Massillon." Sixty years ago is a long time and from the depths of her experience, may old Massillon volunteer some advice to her Kansas child

No sooner had Massillon become a town, than she became prosperous People came from hundreds of miles around to sell their produce, and her fame was great in the land. But many of her people seeing this prosperity said to themselves, "people must come to Massillon, and we will make them pay right dear for the privilege" And with a good thick club they arose, and brandishing it with one hand, and offering the palm of the other, stood in the path of new railroads, new enterprises and new citizens In fact, Massillon was at one time her worst enemy; and, notwithstanding that she had coal, and iron, and stone, and everything that man could desire, that prosperity she once had began to leave her. Years passed, and the good people of Massillon saw the magnificent resources undeveloped, and they reasoned out the cause.

But the fortune once driven away was slow to return. Still, patience, perseverance, and a cordial welcome offered to strangers, are now working the right result, and in the years past Massillon has grown in size and in ideas. She might even now take heed how other towns organize, advertise and push fast forward.

This is the great lesson Massillon has to offer. Happy the head that can stand prosperity.

It was a pleasant thought for those gentlemen to name their hamlet "Massillon," and the proud parent in Ohio, wishes all possible good luck, to its new born Kansas baby.

To the Voters of Stark County.

That one man is to be elected to fill the office of Sheriff of Stark county has been proclaimed in a regular manner and in accordance with the law, without the assistance of A. Leininger. Do not let any consideration deter you from voting for your candidate for that office.

The American Protective Tariff League

with headquarters in New York City, and a Vice-President and Secretary in each of the several States, has entered upon the work of creating and fostering a public sentiment in support to the policy of Protection of American Labor and Manufactures.

Among the measures already inaugurated are:

A text book for use in school and colleges;

The offer of substantial prizes to students for essays on political economy;

A series of public lectures;

The distribution of sound economic literature, with the object of counteracting the efforts of the advocates of the foreign policy of free trade.

The league solicits correspondents and cooperation with all citizens interested in the policy which it advocates

Officers for Ohio: Vice-President, Hon. J H Wade; Secretary, —— with authority to organize auxiliary leagues at such points in the State as may be deemed necessary.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve centre. A most reliable remedy for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

THE REAL FACTS.

Another Democratic Scheme Exposed,

And all that has Been Said of John McBride is Officially Substantiated.

As might well be supposed, the exposure of the plans of foolish friends of John McBride's in last week's impression caused consternation in Democratic ranks The fact that no authoritative denial has yet appeared proves the truth of all that was asserted The news spread like wild fire all over Ohio, and since its publication Democratic agents have been working like beavers to

COUNTERACT THE EFFECT.

One sheet of Democratic persuasion did endeavor to smooth the matter over by saying that there was no arraignment of McBride's record, but this only made the members who have determined that John McBride and his tools shall not make a political organization out of the Trades Assembly indignant. In consequence a special meeting was called for last Sunday, and in order to contradict the misstatements of that paper it was resolved to publish the minutes of the meeting in which McBride was refused an endorsement.

For this purpose Messrs. Edwin Beebe, Jabez Weaver and Joseph Grapevine, the latter being president of the Assembly, were appointed. Immediately after this became known, the committee was approached by a certain local correspondent for a Democratic newspaper, *with an article already written*, showing that John McBride had not been refused an endorsement, and that the Assembly had, on the contrary the warmest feeling for him. This friend of McBride had the sublime impudence to ask the committee to attach their names to this document. The committee, however,

PROMPTLY AND PROPERLY REFUSED.

They would do neither more nor less than that which the Assembly had authorized them to do, and that was to publish the plain facts as contained in the minutes. Notwithstanding all this, the reporter, together with McBride's henchmen, boasted that he would get the Assembly, on Wednesday night, to reverse its decision, and appoint

ANOTHER COMMITTEE

that would sign any cooked statements they desired. Wednesday evening, Oct. 27 came. These men undoubtedly did try to get the Assembly to appoint a committee that would do as they wished, but the Assembly

REBUKED THE TRICKSTERS

by refusing to pass the motion. It was known upon the streets soon after the meeting that their plans had been frustrated The committee has given its report of the minutes to the public as it was ordered to do, and they contain these simple words:

"The subject of endorsing John McBride for Secretary of State was introduced. The chairman declared it out of order, an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair, the question was

PUT TO A VOTE AND LOST."

The names of the members of the committee, Messrs. Beebe, Weaver and Grapevine were attached. If there is any consolation for McBride and his friends in this, they can have it It substantiates what has been said before, and what is stronger, it comes from an undeniable authority. The gang and the Democratic reporter now boast that they will publish a general denial in the *Plain Dealer* on Friday, and will say that the President of the Assembly will support John McBride. This everyone here

KNOWS TO BE UNTRUE,

and no one will be more indignant than Mr. Grapevine himself. This settles the attitude of the workingmen of McBride born towards that gentleman.

The fact is, the man for whose endorsement his friends schemed, and the author of the well known communistic sentences is not a union man in good standing, yet many who are have been abused for having told the truths concerning him.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The B. and O. Red Book as usual makes its appearance just when wanted, and the State edition this year abounds with statistical information of the character now most in demand. As of old it is sent without money and without price, by inclosing stamp to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Md.

Up to this date there have arrived at this port 31 vessels laden with ore, three with hard coal, five with lumber, and 82 clearing with coal. The 31 ore boats, on an average, have discharged a cargo of about 1,200 tons each, which in the aggregate will amount to nearly 40,000, and before the season closes it is expected that 55,000 tons will have been delivered here. And the prospects for next season are that this amount will be more than doubled.—*Huron Reporter*

The annual cheap rate excursion to Chicago is announced by the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, for Monday, November 8th, 1886. Tickets good returning until Thursday, November 18th, inclusive. The Fat Stock Show and numerous other attractions will be in Chicago during this time. For full information apply to the nearest passenger or ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company or Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company

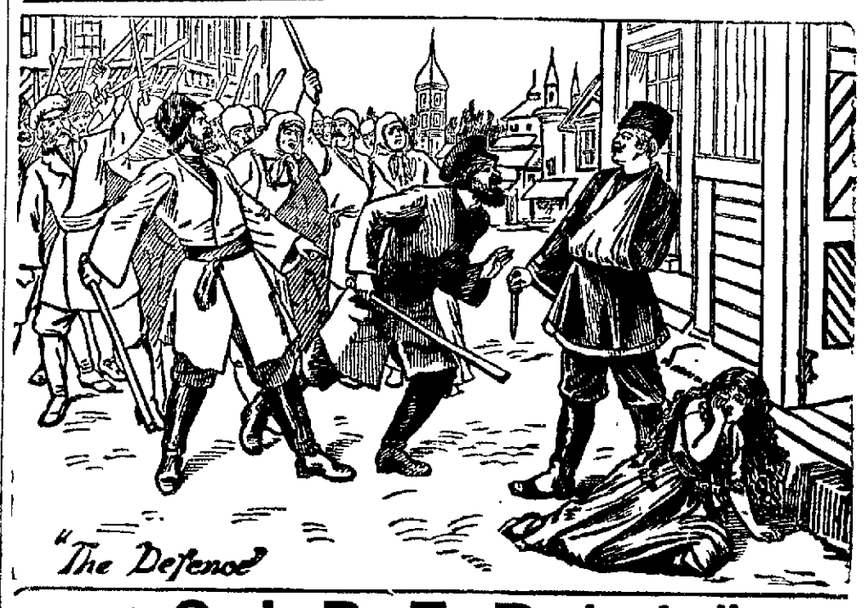
There will be a special cheap Chicago excursion over the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, Monday, November 8th, 1886. Excursion tickets with limit of ten (10) days for return passage—thus giving all who desire to visit Chicago and the West the best opportunity ever before offered. These tickets will be good both going and returning, on all regular trains, and accepted for return passage up to and including Nov. 18th, 1886 Full particulars regarding rates and time of trains can be obtained on application to any agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. Passengers are landed right at the Exposition buildings.

THE FAMOUS

"SIBERIA!"

With one car load of scenery is

COMING!



"SIBERIA."

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

GREATEST PLAY!

This drama will be produced with all the grand scenic effects, and the cast just as it will be produced two nights later in Niblo's Garden, New York.

BUCHER'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,

Wednesday Night, Nov. 3d.

Prices 50, 75 and $1.00.

SECURE YOUR SEATS!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Boom the band stand.

Snow fell last Monday.

Massillon has doubled in size in six years.

It will not be long before we will have a city hall.

The Harmonia Band should have a benefit concert.

Little Charlie Beebe, the son of Mrs. E. J. Beebe, was buried last Saturday.

The Daisy Apron that rivals the sun in brilliancy, will be found at the Bazar Oct. 29.

There will be an oyster supper at the U. B. parsonage on Friday evening, ct. 29.

Snow shoes will be found at the Bazar, that would make an Indian green with envy.

Traveling men now make it a point to reach Massillon in the evening, so as to spend the night here.

Ma sillon has better livery stables, and finer stock in them, than any city in the State. Everybody says so.

Burglars entered the house of Louis Gise last Friday night, and secured some clothing, in which was Mr. Gise's day book.

"Anything in the paper, my dear?" "Why, yes, those indefatigable ladies of St. Timothy's are going to have an ther Bazar and Supper, Oct 29.

Russell & Co are taking their annual inventory this week. As soon as this is finished work in all departments will be recommenced, and will continue through the winter.

Subscribers to the U. C. D. club course of lectures, who have not yet taken tickets to the amount of their subscription, are requested to do so as soon as possible The course opens next Friday evening.

A Missionary and Sunday school convention will be held in Massillon next week at the Christian Church, by the Ohio Mission Society. About fifty people are expected to be present from abroad.

The waterworks will soon be finished, and then the fire department must be reorganized. Why do not our thoughtful people think about this, reduce their ideas to paper, and send them to the INDEPENDENT?

Lilly, the man who so abused his horse, came to town for it on Wednesday. The lesson he received from the Mayor was so severe that he hitched his team outside the city limits and walked in to atttend to his business.

A great deal of Massillon sand is shipped out of town to glass factories How much more economical it would be for the glass factories to move here, where coal and sand lie close at hand and railroads branch in every direction.

Next Sunday the Evangelical Lutheran church of Massillon, Rev. P. J. Buehl, pastor, celebrates the festival of the Reformation. The German sermon will be preached by Rev. J. Heck, from the city of Vienna, Austria. The public is cordially invited.

They tell of a man in Massillon who paid all his debts to the utmost farthing, and then went and hung himself. Now the St. Timothy ladies will not suspend after their organ is paid for, but continue business at the old stand, asking renewed patronage—"They never say die."

Mr. Amos Girod, the proprietor of the extensive cabinet manufacturing establishment in the fourth ward, has secured the contract for supplying large desks, similar to the one in the postoffice, to the U S. Postal Supply Company, for use in Ohio, Indiana, and all the southern States.

The annual election of officers of the Christian Sunday School was held last Wednesday night at the church and resulted in the selection of the following officers for the ensuing year: Supt. J. E. Mann; Assistant, Miss Viola B. Pepper; Secretary, A. F. Sprankle; Treasurer, Burt Fuller; Librarian, Miss Hattie Kalbfleish; Organist, Miss Mamie Huber.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a bazar in the basement of the church, commencing Tuesday, November 30, continuing three days and evenings, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, and Thursday, Dec. 2d. Dinners and suppers will be served daily, and a variety of articles offered for sale, suitable for holiday gifts. A generous patronage is solicited.

According to report of the Commissioners, just out, Stark county has 336 invalids who receive pensions to the amount of $2,716.59; sixty-seven widows who receive $940; three minors who receive $44 00; sixteen dependents who receive $192; five widows of the war of 1812 who receive $60. The total number of pensioners in this county is 427, and the amount they receive is $3,952.50.

Mr. George W. Ginn, the venerable father of Mrs. E. L. Kemp, was suddenly stricken with paralysis last Saturday. He is almost helpless but still sets up, and is in full possession of his faculties. Mr. Ginn is now over eighty years of age, and has lived in Massillon scarcely a year, having come when the Rev. Mr. Kemp became rector of St. Timothy's church.

Next Spring, about the proper time a meeting of the business men of Massillon will be called, several prominent gentlemen having agreed to see to this, for the purpose of devising ways and means for holding a fair in this city, the following fall. Some such measure as this was advocated by the INDEPENDENT, while Mr. Taylor was yet alive, in 1885, and has been urged on by this paper since. Now, happily one of our oldest and most experienced business men has taken an active interest, and probably when next fall comes, Massillon will hold its fair, Nothing impractical will be proposed, although original methods will be followed as far as possible. Facts in regard to this matter will be published from time to time, during the winter, and it is hoped that by spring the merchants will have a full understanding of the necessities and possibilities of a fair, which brings in thousands of people for miles around, and benefits and advertises the city.

PER-O\ALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World

Miss Mary Hunt and Miss Laura M Russell spent the week in Cleveland.

The Hon W. H. Phelps, editor of the *Alliance Leader*, spent part of Friday in the city

Mr A. C. Cunningham, who has recently become a resident of Massillon, has moved into the Umbenhour residence on East Main street.

Married —Thursday evening, Oct. 21, 1886, by Rev Jas R Mills, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph F. Huffman, and Miss Ella J. Weaver.

L P. Slusser, the popular candy salesman from Massillon, called at our office with his bright young son, but we were at New Philadelphia. Come again.—*Canal Dover Reporter.*

Mr. A. F Worbs, who has recently made Massillon his home, has purchased Roush Brothers, grocery store in the Opera House, and proposes to make it one of the best and biggest in the city.

The Canadian duck hunters reached home last Saturday night after a week of fine sport, in which several hundred ducks were brought down. The weather was rather too warm to bring very many home. Mr. McLain made a startling discovery while gone, of which the Cleveland *Press* says:

The local duck hunters who went to Canada last week returned home Saturday morning bringing the news of a ghastly find on the beach a few days ago by McLain, of Massillon. He was strolling along the the sand near Round an light house and came across the dead body of Jack Hughes, a Muskegon sailor who went down with his vessel in the recent heavy storm The drowned man's father was telegraphed for and he came on for the body

Historical Collections of Ohio.

MR. EDITOR: I was highly gratified on Thursday to receive a visit from my long time friend Henry Howe, Esq., the editor, and I believe publisher, of Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, published in 1846: a new and limited edition having been published by Messrs Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, about 1870. Mr. Howe is visiting every county in the State collecting valuable local information, intending to give a brief reliable history or every county, of which there are eighty-eight.

When Mr. Howe visited this city in 1846 he sat in a chair on Main street between the buildings now occupied by Messrs. Lutz & Graze, on the left, and Dielhenn Bros, on the right, facing the east, and sketched the buildings as far as he could. Those having the volume of Historical Collections, notice the old "American Hotel" then kept by the late Samuel Hawk. The Farmers' Block owned by Hon. George Harsh, and Beatty's Block east of the canal on the North side of Main street, and Dr Watson's drug store, Tennies & Kelley's hardware store and Uhl & Lend's hardware store, where now is the dry goods store of S. Oberlin's Sons. Forty years have gone into the great ocean of time since Mr. Howe got up his book, which every body values. The writer hereof stood by him and saw him sketch with his pencil those landmarks of Massillon as it was in 1846. His new work will consist of two large volumes, deliverable as each is ready from the binders and will be a most valuable addition to local history. It will be sold by subscription, and in view of the value of the volume of 1846, will be a most useful work for the student of history. I take pleasure in calling attention to it.

ROBERT H. FOLGER.

Mayor's Court.

James Lilly, a brutal Dalton farmer, drove his horse to town, notwithstanding that its shoulders, and the greater part of its body were raw, sore and bleeding. The Humane Society prosecuted him, and he was fined twenty five dollars and cost. Not having any money he went to jail. He was liberated Wednesday morning as he had no money or means of getting any. The Society agreed to let the matter drop, on payment of the costs.

On Tuesday, Julius Raup whose name has been mentioned in connection with a fight with Jack Keefe, paid a fine of five dollar for the amusement, in which he was not the one amused.

I. N Mullen a worthless vagrant was ordered out of the city.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of William Kitchen, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate William Kitchen, late of Stark county, deceased

Dated this 27th day of October, A. D., 1886.

JOHN O GARRETT.
Administrator.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

MASONIC.

The seventy-seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, began in Cleveland on last week Tuesday morning, with a full representation of delegates and all the grand officers in attendance The new foreign Grand Body of Colon and Cuba was officially recognized, and an agreement was made for an exchange of representatives between that body and the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The Committee on Ways and Means recommended a restoration of the old form of a per capita tax of 35 cents, as the Grand Lodge was nearly or quite insolvent. Thirty and fifty cents were proposed, but after some discussion the recommendation of the committee was agreed to The following resolution was presented:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Ohio, being composed of Ancient Masters only, it is unwilling, and does therefore decline to decide isputed questions of jurisdiction between bodies other than those which are of the York Rite of Masonry

The above resolution was defeated by a large majority, and a report with the following resolution incorporated was adopted:

"It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that Masons becoming members of Chapters of Royal Arch Masons or Commanderies of Knights Templar, shall be required by those bodies, as essential to good standing therein, to remain in affiliation with and in good standing in a Lodge of Master Masons."

The Grand Secretary was instructed to promulgate the above to all bodies interested in the decision.

Charters were granted as follows: Argus Lodge, at Canfield, Mahoning county; Shiloh Lodge, at Shiloh, Richland county, and Greenwich Lodge, at Greenwich, Huron county. A new charter was granted to Western Phœnix Lodge, at Parkham, Geauga county, to replace one which has become shriveled and yellow with age. The charter of Bartlett Lodge, at Plymouth, Washington county, destroyed by fire some time ago, was restored, as was also the charter of Frankfort Lodge, No. 309. The dedication of the new Masonic Temple of Cleveland, in due and ancient form, was one of the interesting features of the Grand Lodge meeting. About half a dozen of the brethren from this city witnessed the ceremonies which took place on Tuesday, immediately after the formal opening of the Grand Lodge. and were participated in by all the Grand Officers and a number of Past Masters.

There will be a special meeting of Clinton Lodge next Monday evening for the purpose of conferring the Entered Apprentice degree.

The companions of Hiram Chapter will take notice that next Tuesday evening is the regular meeting for business and work.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Dayton.

K. OF P.

The Knights of Pythias, with other civic societies, will take part in the laying of the corner-stone of the Intermediate Penitentiary, at Mansfield, O., on November 4. They will be under command of Major John C. Burns, S. R.

The Committee on Orphans' Home will issue circulars to the subordinate Lodges during the coming month in reference to this commendable enterprise.

Supreme Chancellor Douglas has approved applications for new divisions U R. at Great Bend Kan., and at Pasadenia, Cal., during the past week.

Perry Lodge balloted on a couple of applications last evening.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The system of public lectures by Knights of Labor will be carried on energetically during the coming winter The best speakers will be engaged and special efforts will be made to furnish them with the most valuable information that can be had; that is to say, they will be started out with a good stock of information gathered for them rather than by them.—*Labor Tribune.*

The A. O. U. W. lodge in Massillon is having quite a boom as a result of the recent work of the State organizer. Over thirty applications have already been received, and many more are coming.

Massillon Amusements.

Minnie Maddern is coming.

McCaull's opera company, remember, will be in Massillon about Christmas time.

Two days after its appearance here "Siberia" will be put on the Niblo's Garden stage, with the same company and same scenery.

The same "Siberia" company which plays here next Wednesday night, plays the next night at Akron, and then proceeds directly to New York, where it opens in Niblo's Garden.

Mr. Comstock, the manager of the "Equirationals," did a graceful act at the Wednesday matinee, by allowing probably a hundred little children, who were short of money to go right in with what they had.

Of Mr. F. D. Power who is soon to lecture in Massillon, the *New York Witness* says. "A lecture eloquently and justly portraying the religious character of James A. Garfield, delivered without notes, and is the best statement of the religious side of our late President's character yet presented to the public.

Where is the man who did not enjoy the horse show? Where is anybody who has not seen the "Equirationals?" For three days this week Prof. Crocker's "Equirationals" set the town wild. Crowds gathered before the entrance to see the pretty creatures gracefully run up stairs, and then followed them up, and waited, and followed them down and never left them, until locked in their stables. But weather could not keep the crowds away; those horses perform they would and did see. The Opera House was packed for three nights and one matinee. The entertainment is as good as it possibly could be. The horses did everything, understood everything, and pleased everybody. If they come again it will have to be for a week's stay, in order to make it possible for every body to see them

THE STRAKOSCH CONCERT.

No such a body of artists as the famous Strakosch concert company has ever been heard in Massillon, and their merit and reputation is such that the management of Bucher's Opera House feels not a little anxious that for the good name of the city, if for nothing else a representative audience may greet it. Should this not be the case there will be no excuse to offer but the inability of the public to appreciate a company, which meets crowded houses, and great enthusiasm everywhere The company appears this (Friday) evening, and consists of Miss Kate Bensberg, prima donna soprano, late of the Carl Rosa Grand English Opera Company from Drury Lane, London; also late of the American Opera Company, from Academy of Music, New York, supported by Miss Pauline Montegriffo, contralto, late of the Adelina Patti and Minnie Hauk Operatic Companies; Mr Ross David, tenor, late of the Clara Louisa Kellogg Concert Company; Mr Frank Walker, basso, late of the London Crystal Palace Concerts, and Signor Romualdo Sapio, Musical Conductor, late of the Abbey and McCaull Opera Companies. The programme will be selected from the following: The Garden Scene (Act III. complete), and the Prison Scene (Act V.), which embrace the most attractive numbers of Gounod's "Faust;" Balfe's sparkling one-act opera. "The Sleeping Queen;" Act II. of Weber's immortal work, "Der Freischuetz," which has rarely been given in America, and scenes from "Martha." Il Trovatore" "Mignon" and 'Bohemian Girl." The performances will be given with appropriate scenery and costumes by the above mentioned unrivalled quartette. Thus it appears that for the first time in Stark county, not an ordinary concert, but grand opera, with all its surroundings, will be given, in such a manner as is rarely seen even in the large cities with the exception of New York. To any one willing to acknowledge his ignorance of the name of Strakosch, or unfamiliar with "Faust," "Martha," and "Mignon," the manager gives his personal guarantee, that the entertainment will be all that is promised

A GRAND SPEECH

By General Edward F. Noyes.

The wind blew, and the rain fell, on Wednesday night, but the Harmonia Band played and the people knew that few and far between were the opportunities to hear such a splendid orator, and rare man as General E. F. Noyes, and they turned out, filled completely the People's Hall, and not one but was glad that he had been present.

General Noyes reviewed the great historical events since Fremont's time, told the simple and shameful story of the election frauds in Cincinnati and Columbus, concocted by the Democratic party, proven in the courts of justice, acknowledged by everybody, yet condoned by the Democratic press

He criticized the administration, the state department, and talked about the tariff and currency question. Every sentence was a telling shot, and the big audience grew by turns enthusiastic and indignant. When the speaker stopped, a great cheer was sent up for the whole Republican ticket, and then everybody shook hands with the hero of the hour, and slowly went home. There were plenty of Democrats present, and their faces showed that the keen argument had not been lost

SATURDAY NIGHT

At Bucher's Opera House.

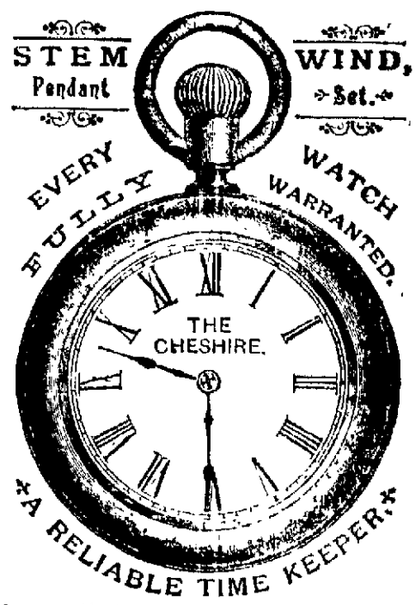
The Hon. William McKinley will speak in Massillon, in Bucher's Opera House, Saturday evening, October 30. The notice is quite sufficient, and the simple announcement will fill the hall. There is no need to tell the people of this city who McKinley is, or what he is. Here he is known and admired. The citizens of other towns are invited to come and hear him, and attend this, the last meeting of the campaign.

What Governor Foraker Did Say.

Gov. Foraker's attention being called to the statement in the *Enquirer* to the effect that Major H. P. Lloyd had said in an interview that the Governor's reason for removing Henry P. Farrell as a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was that he (Farrell) was an Irishman, a Catholic, and a Democrat, made answer that he never made any such statement to anybody. The Governor said further that in his interview, published in the *Commercial Gazette* on Monday, the 18th inst., he states all he had to say on the subject of Farrell's removal, and all that he ever had said on the subject. "It ought to be enough," said the Governor, "to effectually refute such a falsehood for me to state the fact that I hesitated when I came to appoint a successor to Mr Farrell, as to whether I should appoint William J. O'Neill, of Cincinnati, or Col. Schwarz, of Columbus. I appointed Col. Schwarz because this city claimed never to have had a representative on the Board of Trustees of that institution, and Col. Schwarz belonged to one of the largest G. A. R. posts in the State. Mr. O'Neill is an Irishman, a Democrat, and a Catholic, as he was also a soldier. It ought to be sufficient, further, to refute such a falsehood that since I have been Governor I have appointed a great many men to official places who are Irishmen and Catholics; among others, Thomas Murphy, one of the managers of the penitentiary and a Democrat, William J. Gleason, of Cleveland clerk of the board of elections of that city. Many others might be mentioned including John J. Geghan, assistant dairy commissioner, who have received official recognition under this administration"

CALL AT
COLEMAN'S
AND SEE THE LATEST IN
WATCHES!
THE NEW
AUTOMATIC and the CHESHIRE.

SILVERWARE.



DIAMONDS.

This watch is a reliable timekeeper and is fully warranted. The best cheap watch made. Price complete with chain

$6.00.

COLEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE,
5 ERIE STREET.

Carroll B. Allman, Fremont Putman and Eli B. Lieghley, partners as Allman, Putman & Lieghley, plaintiffs,
Against
Ezra Albaugh, defendant.

Before Thos. Blackburn, J. P., of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 28th day of September, A. D., 1886, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and one and seventeen hundredths dollars.

ALLMAN, PUTMAN & LIEGHLEY
By R. W. McCAUGHEY, their atty's
Massillon, O., October 15th, 1886. 18-4t

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Real Estate for Sale.

The undersigned having made arrangements to move West with in the next year, offers for sale a frame dwelling house with seven rooms conveniently arranged, and pleasantly situated on *Prospect street, the Euclid avenue of Massillon,* with a good, new barn 14x36 feet, containing coal bins, stalls, buggy shed and other conveniences. There are on the premises eighteen choice, bearing grape vines, twelve years old, and a variety of other fruits. There are also three cisterns and water from the city waterworks

Also two *good building lots in Pleasant View Addition which are "beautiful for situation"* pleasantly and conveniently located for suburban residence. For further information, please call on JOEL CORE.

Massillon, O., October, 1886. 16-4

EXECUTOR'S SALE

— OF —

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of James Fry, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1886, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—A tract of thirty-seven and fifty-seven one hundredths acres of land, part of fractional section seven (7) of township twelve (12) and range ten (10) of Stark county, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and fifty one hundredths chains from the northeast corner of said section and running thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one one hundredths chains, thence south one and a half degrees, west twenty-seven and eight one hundredths chains to the north line of the W. & L. E. Railroad right of way, thence in a northeasterly direction with the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning.

Second—The east one-third of the east two-thirds of lots number one (1) and two (2) of Ernest Wismer's addition to the city of Massillon.

Third—Lot number six (6) of Michael Ruch's out lots in Tuscarawas township as recorded in volume three page thirty-three of the Stark county plat records.

The first named tract consists mainly of good timber land. Sale of the last two lots will be at the office of the undersigned, in Massillon, O., at 10 o'clock a. m., and of first tract on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and balance in two years from date of sale, deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent. and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

First tract appraised at $2 30; second tract appraised at $300; Third tract appraised at $1 6.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Executor

NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
PERRY TOWNSHIP, Stark county, }

Notice is hereby given that on the morning of October the 15th, 188, the dead body of Andrew Lucas was found four miles east of Massillon O., on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway siding, known as the one hundred and six mile siding, with both of his legs cut nearly off midway between hip and knee joints; complexion white, blue eyes, sandy hair about five feet eight inches high and about thirty-five years old; dressed with steel mixed colored suit and white, broad rim felt hat; with a dime song book and a card marked Massillon, O. with initials E. J. M. on and punch mark in shape of star in one corner. His relatives are unknown

WM. S. S ROGERS,
Acting Coroner of Stark county.
October 18th, A. D., 1886.

An Ordinance

To assess a special tax on real estate bounding on Prospect street from Main street to a point one hundred and twenty feet north of Thorn street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That there be levied and assessed on each front foot of the several lots of land bounding and abutting on Prospect street from Main street to a point one hundred and twenty feet north of Thorn street (except the real estate of Mong), the sum of eighty-three and three tenths cents

SEC. 2 That the owners of the several lots of ground, upon each front foot of which the sum aforesaid is assessed, shall pay the amount of money by them severally due in that behalf to the City Clerk within thirty days from the passage of this ordinance; and in default of such payment the City Clerk shall forthwith transmit all unpaid assessments to the County Auditor, to be by him placed upon the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

SEC 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication, according to law.

H. HUBER, Pres't.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.
Passed October 13, 1886.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade for the curb line from the southwest corner of Mill and Plum streets to the southeast corner of Plum and Erie streets, between the lots 48 and 45 in the city of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That a grade for a curb-line between lots 48 and 45 in front of the south side of Plum street, be and the same is hereby established as follows, and the improvements shall be made according to the meaning of this ordinance; Commencing at a point on the southwest corner of Mill and Plum streets, where said corner will be properly located according to an ordinance passed for the width of sidewalks on streets 66 ft. wide; the elevation of said point to be 99.5 feet above the datum plane of city levels; thence along the established curb line in a westwardly direction to the southwest corner of the established curb line near the northwest corner of lot 45 at an elevation of 94.6 feet above the datum plane of city levels.

SEC. 2. All ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

H. HUBER, President.

Attest, J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.
Passed October 20, 1886.

Divorce Notice.

Theodore Princehorn, whose residence is unknown, is hereby notified that Amanda Princehorn did, on the 22d day of September, 1886, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of Court of Stark county and State of Ohio, charging him, said Theodore Princehorn, with habitual drunkenness for more than three years and with gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from him, said Theodore Princehorn, for custody of their children and for change of name, which petition will be for hearing in six weeks from the 5th day of November, 1886.

AMANDA PRINCEHORN,
By R. A. PINN, her Att'y.
Thursday, September 30, 1886. 15-6t

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Bucher's New Opera House,

Friday Ev'g, Oct. 29.

The STRAKOSCH Concert Company,

CONSISTING OF

MISS KATE BENSBERG, prima donna soprano, late of the National (American) Opera Company.

MISS PAULINE MONTEGRIFFO, contralto, late of the Adelina Patti and Minnie Hauck Opera Company.

MR. ROSS DAVID, tenor, late of the Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Company.

MR. FRANK WALKER, basso, late of the Crystal Palace Concerts, London.

SIG. ROMUALDO SAPIO, musical director, late of the Abbey and McCaull Opera Company.

This company will give scenes acts, and entire operas of the great composers, with appropriate scenery and costumes.

This will be the first presentation of grand opera ever witnessed in Stark County.

Prices 75, 50 and 35 Cents.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

The proprietors of the Massillon Steam Laundry have secured the services of Mr Athanek, of Pittsburg, who understands the business in all its details.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VISITING JONES' FARM.

THE VACATION OF A NEW YORK SCRIBBLER.

The Different Varieties of Bug That Entertained Him—A Council of Musquitoes. Their Opinion of City Chaps Freely Expressed—Neighborhood Surmises.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It was one of the hottest days last summer that Jones blew into my office—the hottest office on Nassau street, by the way. I say "blew in," because Jones is one of those men who is always in an exasperating state of good health, and always seems to carry a breeze with him; a salty whiff from his own Long Island meadows, which tantalizes the weary and perspiring city man who is tied to his desk, a slave to his pen and the printer. "You look tired, old fellow," was his first exclamation as he entered. "Come down to the farm for a couple of weeks and recoup. Come down and fill yourself with ozone and health and fresh vegetables and soft crabs and things," he added heartily. I smiled wearily. The programme was attractive. Ozone and health I needed bad enough, and soft crabs and fresh vegetables were pleasing concomitants, and as for "things," which, from a subsequent experience, I infer must have meant wood ticks, I was even prepared to stand the "things." But I did not really see how I could manage it. I had a pile of work to do, and I said as much.

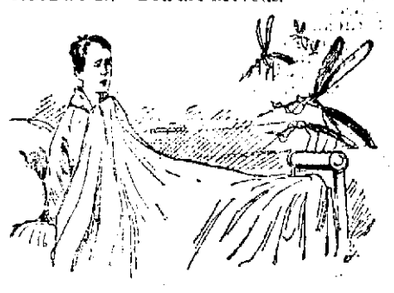
But if Jones carried a breeze under ordinary circumstances, he let loose a cyclone when opposed.

"Let the work wait. You will be able to do it all the better when you come back. You are killing yourself. Why, you don't weigh over 130, while here I am as sound as a knot and tip the scales at 245." He neglected to add that he stood six feet two in his stocking feet while I am barely five feet seven, but in Jones' system of logic a little thing like that did not matter. He kept at me until with sore misgivings I consented to leave my urgent work in the hands of a friend and go down with him for ten days.

"Now, don't take any good clothes; just an old flannel shirt and a pair of rough boots," he urged, as we went up to my room to pack my modest grip. I mildly suggested that I should like to wear something to cover the interim, as it were, between the top of the boots and the shirt. He consented.

We reached the little country village at about 7 that evening, and Jones' team met us at the cars. The air was delightful, there was no denying that. Fresh and clear, with a mingled odor of the salt of the sound and the balsamic perfume of the pines. Later, as we passed a field which the prudent farmer had been preparing for the reception of cauliflowers or some other plant which requires a rich soil, the odors which the breeze wafted to our nostrils were still more varied. But no matter. I find that all over the east end of Long Island the worthy husbandman has a fashion of covering his land several inches deep with the refuse of the factories where the menhaden or "mossbunker" is converted into pure linseed oil. He also uses several other ill flavored substances to stimulate the soil, the rule seeming to be: "The worse the smell the sweeter the crop."

Jones has a pleasant country house, and after a good supper I was tired and glad to get to my room. I lit my lamp and sat by the open window with the evening breeze, heavy with the scent of flowers, fanning my cheek, and began to look through the batch of unopened letters I had gathered up from my desk as I left. It was not until I had put out my light and retired that I began to realize that something besides perfumes had come in on the breeze. Seventeen distinct varieties of bugs buzzed and hummed about the room. Every insect noise, from the booming diapason of the great night moth to the angry treble of the musquito, combined to make my room melodious. Occasionally some flying thing would suddenly drop upon the bed and crawl placidly over my features. I covered my head with the sheet, and lulled by the insect concert, fell into an uneasy slumber. The musquitoes bit right through the sheet, and after they had filled themselves with my blue blood they sat on the foot of the bed and made remarks about me. I am positive of this, though when I told Jones of it the next morning he only smiled pityingly and remarked: "Poor fellow; I knew you needed a rest. You are nervous."



HE LOOKED AT THE INSECTS.

But it was enough to make any man nervous to feel his blood being pumped out in a dozen different places at once and hear himself talked of as if he was a picnic at the same time. Once I ventured to lift the sheet and take a look at the insects who were discussing my edible qualities. There they were, arranged along the foot-board. Talk of Jersey musquitoes! They are but pigmies alongside of the Long Island variety.

"I allus did like these city chaps," remarked an old gray villain, reflectively rubbing his bill with his hind leg.

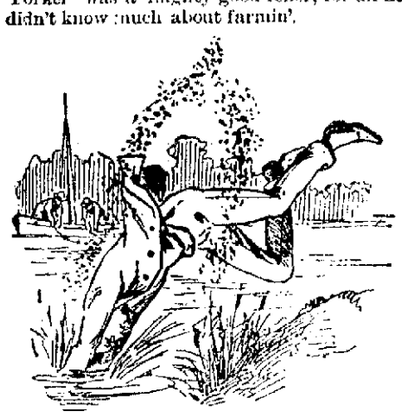
"Their skin is so tender," chimed in another who was swollen with the blood I could so ill spare.

"Taint exactly that," drawled the first speaker, "but they hev a sorter rich flavor. They live high. Now this feller would'nt think nothin' of spendin' twenty-five cents for his lunch."

"Say, let's turn him over, this side is sucked dry," buzzed a voice close to my ear. I hastily drew my head under the clothes and turned over. I wanted to save them the trouble. Jones says I dreamed it all, and Jones weighs 245, so I seldom argue with him.

I will not attempt to describe how I went crabbing the next day, and how, as I was pushing the boat along the shallow creek, it struck a stump and stopped suddenly, while I went right on until I landed, head first, in the soft, sticky mud, with my feet waving in the air like two signals of distress. I did not mind these things, I had come into the country with the intention of enjoying myself and I was bound to do it if I died in the attempt. So when I tried to milk a cow on the wrong side, and that patient creature mildly remonstrated with me by kicking me half way across the barnyard, I only rubbed myself and said "no matter," as if it was quite an ordinary occurrence, which my experience as a newspaper reporter had prepared me for.

I had not been on the farm many days before I found I was furnishing amusement for the whole neighborhood. The mishaps of Jones' city friend were a subject of gossip for the natives, and they used to stare at me when I passed as if I had just escaped from a dime museum. Being a prohibition community, the fact that I had soaked some corn in whisky and fed it to the hens, from purely experimental motives, was severely commented upon, and I was put down as a "hard case," a bank robber, a bunko steerer, or something of that sort. I noticed, however, when I slyly mixed some old Jamaica rum and a little sugar with the milk Jones sent out to the reaping field, that old Deacon Seakins, who had been loudest in denouncing my trick upon the hens, sweetly remarked that he "allus did like the milk them Alderny keows give; it hed a flavor that the common critters couldn't fetch." And later in the day, when he finished the second pailfull, to which I had imparted an extra "Alderny" flavor, he confided to me that when he sold the "collyflowers" in the fall, he was goin' deown to York, and he reckoned he'd take a look at them Black Crookers himself. I promised him tickets, and he was happy, averring that "Joneses Yorker" was a mighty good feller, for all he didn't know much about farmin'.



HE RUSHED INTO THE WATER.

I made quite a collection of quaintly gnarled canes, birds' nests and curious shells for the decoration of my city rooms, and had accumulated a pile of stuff to take home with me that filled Jones with contempt. One day as I was wandering near the creek I saw a queer looking, pear shaped paper nest hanging from a low limb. I recognized it as a hornet's nest.

"Ah!" I thought, "I'll just shake out the bees and take it home with me." I proceeded to shake; the bees came out, too readily I thought. They poured out of that nest like molasses out of a jug, and I made for the creek, they following in hot pursuit. I rushed into the water and threw myself into it, staying under as long as I could. When I came to the surface to breathe I had the satisfaction of seeing the angry insects flying across the creek in a wedge shaped body toward an opposite hillside, where there were a dozen or more fishermen engaged in mending their nets. I never saw a dozen Long Islanders move so rapidly before, but the hornets had the advantage of them. This little episode tended to make me unpopular; the natives argued that if I did not do it on purpose, which they strongly suspected, that I was not a safe person to be allowed around loose, so I returned to the city and my toil. While I do not yet weigh 245 pounds, my stay at Jones' farm did me good. As he promised, he filled me with fresh vegetables and soft crabs; the ozone and health I managed to accumulate in some mysterious way for myself, and as for the "things"—well, it was the "things" —woodticks, hornets and musquitoes included—which I remember with the most delight, and as I rub some still tender bruise, or note a lingering black and blue spot on my anatomy, my soul is filled with laughter over the hops and mishaps which befell me while on Jones' farm. ALLAN FORMAN.

THOREAU'S HOME.

Walden Pond and the Famous Hermit Who Lived There.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—I visited Walden pond a few days since. You know, Thoreau lived there alone in a house he built for himself, a whole mile from the nearest neighbor, and in his house he did his own cooking. This was a wonderful thing for a man to do in New England, but a very common occurrence west of the Rocky mountains, where thousands of lone men have lived twenty miles from the nearest neighbor, year in and year out. Thoreau wrote all about it, and very pleasantly, too, and became a notorious hermit, and was visited by Emerson, Hawthorne, Alcott and the rest of the book-making gang of his time, who wrote him up still more, so surprised were they that a college bred man could have the courage to sleep alone in a house within a quarter of a mile from the Fitchburg railway track. Somebody has been writing ever since about this literary recluse, who hated civilization so much that he went and lived a whole mile from it. There is every probability that Thoreau will be written up and make his periodical appearance in the magazines for the next half century.

He was a genuine lover of nature. The mistake he made was in not going to California in "49," putting up a cabin on the north fork of the Stanislaus, high up in the mountains, where there is from twelve to twenty feet of snow from December till April. No neighbor on either side for thirty miles, and no way out to the settlement save on snow shoes. Then he and his friends would have had something to brag about. Any old California miner would have counted Thoreau's as a "right lively" location. However, Thoreau did the best he could under the circumstances. Possibly if he had to do it over again he would try a hermitage where he would run no risk of becoming a curiosity. There are islands in the Pacific unknown and unnamed where he could pull oblivion over himself and not require even a suit of civilization's hated raiment.

From Walden pond the solitude of Thoreau's time has departed. It is now a picnic ground—a place subject to excursion invasions of the city Apaches, male and female, from Boston—a revel of swings, boats, peanuts, ice cream and ginger beer, while the well trodden woods echo with the beast-like cries and yells of these city savages, who are really very dangerous when half full of beer and armed with the dollar revolvers and full set of cartridges to be bought at the cheap hardware and notion stores, and unsafe when fired both to the man in front or behind the weapon. MAX ELTON.

QUERIES

For Grown People to Answer if They Can.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Who invented old age? Was man really made for old age, and stiff joints? Or does his ignorance make it for him? How old do you suppose Methusaleh looked in his 800th year? Do you suppose he got presents on 700 birthdays? Was Mrs. Methusaleh as old as Mr. Methusaleh? Dare Mrs. Methusaleh say she was 500 hundred years old?

What makes most men when turned 35 get so sober, so dignified and so stiff in the joints? Why can't a man climb an apple tree as well as a boy? Is it weight of dignity or lack of muscle? Why do we stick so much on our chairs and become as setting hens at 45? Why does life get so serious and sober as we grow older and wiser? Why should a boy enjoy himself more on ten cents than a man on $10, while grown up folks work and fret and worry, buy all the grub and pay all the house rent? Would you like to buy a boy's mind for twenty-four hours and have an afternoon's fun in the frog pond with a raft or two of boards and a lath to push it? How busy it does keep one, though, to have a curious, inquisitive, inquiring, prying mind. Hasn't a man as good a right to the worth of his money as a boy? Are bare legged urchins playing in mud puddles to have all the fun in this world? EBBON OLIVER.

Gopher Work.

The Democrats are this year running what is known as a still hunt campaign. Instead of coming before the people and discussing the issues of the day, they are sneaking about endeavoring by false representations and fallacious arguments to acquire votes for their ticket. The Republicans are holding public meetings, and good speakers are placing the issues of the campaign squarely before the people. The Democratic executive committee is using thousands of dollars in sending "missionaries" to various quarters of the state to attempt to influence voters. John McBride, the Democratic candidate, is skipping around from one county to another assuring workingmen that he is not a Democrat but a workingman candidate, and assuring Democrats that he is a Democratic candidate and not a workingmen's candidate, but that the workingman dodge is new to make votes for the Democratic ticket. This two-faced policy could not be carried on if there were public speeches to go to all the people, and therefore there are none, for the Democrats this year fear the people. There are a hundred or so agents of the Democratic committee working the same racket in different parts of the state and being paid for it by the committee with money furnished by the Paynes and other millionaires. Beware of them.

A Mangy Trick on the Workingmen.

John McBride is at the head of the Democratic ticket as the champion of the principles of the Democratic party and not as a representative of labor. The Democratic party with its record for the past two years, honeycombed with frauds, forgeries, broken promises and robbery of public institutions played a mangy trick on the laboring men, when it endeavored to hoodoo them into taking up the load the Democrats themselves could not carry, and bear the forgery-inscribed banner of that party to victory.

The laboring men of Ohio are a reading, thinking, intelligent class of people, and cannot help but see that the nomination of John McBride is a scheme of the Democrats to get their votes, as an offset to those of the honest Democrats who cannot vote in endorsement of their party's terrible record in Ohio. The laboring men of Ohio have just cause for indignation that the Democratic party should consider them such dupes as to be tricked into voting the Democratic ticket by the device of placing a so-called labor representative on their ticket.

The Ubiquitous Commercial Traveler.

Every one knows that the country is filled with commercial travelers. These traveling men are a class of intelligent, observant men, whose business brings them in contact with the people of every community, as they are here to-day and there to-morrow. As a rule they are voluble, and from the characteristics mentioned, are even better reflectors of public opinion, than the press. The traveling men say that in Ohio this year every one is talking of the brilliant record of the Republican administration in this state, and all Republicans are enthusiastically supporting the Republican ticket. On the other hand the Democrats are demoralized and disgusted, both with their party's action in Ohio and with the drivelingly idiotic policy of the Democratic national administration, if it has a policy. The traveling men report that merchants are buying very close, as a result of the fear of the unsettling of values by Democratic legislation on the tariff.

Transparent Democratic Devices.

The transparent devices of the Democratic party to capture the votes of workingmen are apparent to every one. John McBride is using his position as president of the miners' union to call meetings that he may address in the interest of the Democratic party. While he calls these non-political gatherings, picnics, etc., he never fails to attempt to get in his work for his party at them. What he fails to urge in favor of himself is put to those present by his shadow who works through the crowd after John gets through speaking and tells all the workingmen what a great man John is, and that he should get the votes of all workingmen. When McBride starts in to speak at meetings of farmers and business men he is to speak as a Democrat straight, and drop the workingmen's role. Great head.

Look Out for the Democratic Roorbacks.

As the campaign draws toward its close the Democrats seeing defeat staring them in the face, unless they can turn the tide of public sentiment, are preparing to spring just before election a vile concoction of slanders. They anticipate that they can get these before the people, just too late to be authoratively denied before election and just soon enough to leave an effect on the election. Look out for all sorts of roorbacks and vicious assaults on Republican officers, Republican candidates and Republican officers between now and election. The floodgates of slander are to be opened by the Democratics. Intelligent citizens will not be deceived by campaign lies sprung by Democrats too late to be proven false before election. Do not be deceived by them.

A Pertinent Suggestion.

It has been suggested in the light of the the present Democratic outcry over the employment of legitimate means for the detection of crime that the Democratic state executive committee annex the following plank to its party platform:

"RESOLVED, That we are unalterably opposed to the use of the affidavit and the stenographer in politics; the stenographer is an innovation on the time-honored principles of the Democracy that cannot be too severely denounced; and the affidavit is an invention of the devil, expressly intended to bring the names of good Democrats into disrepute, and send patriotic ward workers to the penitentiary. We denounce the affidavit and stenographer as subversive of the sacred principles of the habeas corpus and the ipse dixit, and demand their suppression epluribus unum and sine qua non."

Grover Cleveland's Appointments.

It is stated that out of the 2,700 appointments in the railway mail, pension and revenue service under President Cleveland about two thousand of the appointments were the rebel uniform from 1861 to 1865. There are complaints from Democrats in other states that New York is getting all the "fat takes" in the way of appointments, and that President Cleveland is ignoring Democrats in other states to keep his own state solid for him by giving it an unfair proportion of patronage.

DEMOCRATIC campaign documents sent out this year are composed mostly of soft soap, remarkable for an undue amount of lie.

Democratic Insult to Colored Men.

The Hocking Sentinel, a howling Democratic paper, is out in a brutal attack on the black man, which proves that the Democratic party has lost none of its hatred for the race. This tirade of abuse against the colored race is called forth by the action of the Republican convention at Shawnee, Perry county, nominating a colored man for infirmary director. The Sentinel says that the negro colony at Corning was established for the purpose of degrading white workers in the mines, and refers to the colored population as the "barbarian horde" and speaks with approval of white men in Straitsville, because "They would not tolerate the outrage and the horde of negroes were driven out," when some colored citizens attempted to locate in Straitsville to earn their daily bread, and calls the attempt of colored men to labor on an equality with whites, "Labor leprosy." Here is an extract from the Sentinel's long editorial on the subject:

"The colonized barbarian is in the road. He sustains no churches. He builds or patronizes no schools. He lives and feeds and fattens as a leech upon the men of mind and muscles. That the Republican party of Perry approves the negro colonization and in nominating an imported negro to a place on the county ticket, say in act as intensely as if written in words of fire: 'You white men must come down to the level.' Yet in a few days with sentiments like this, in their hearts, the Democrats, headed by John McBride, will be endeavoring by honeyed words, to induce colored men to vote the Democratic ticket. Out upon such hypocrites, such slanderers of the colored man whose right to stand on an equality with his white brother, was gained and preserved to him by the Republican party, which will ever protect him from such brutal treatment as the party responsible for the Sentinel's insults would accord him, did it dare."

There are More Like Him.

We have information from Columbus that a very intelligent and quite lengthy letter has been received by a prominent Republican there from a prominent labor assemblyman and heretofore a Democrat. He is a man quite influential in labor organizations in the state, and writes very intelligently upon the situation. He is pronounced against McBride as being extreme and radical, and handles him without gloves. He calls attention to McBrides's neglect, while a member of the legislature, to do any one single thing in the interest of labor. The writer opposes in the strongest possible terms McBride and his attempts to drag the labor organizations of the state into politics. He says that in this campaign he will vote against McBride and only a portion of the Democratic ticket; that he and other labor men in his section have been querying to themselves as to what has become of the promises of good times to all laboring classes in the event of Cleveland's election. He says it is about time they were beginning to realize upon it.

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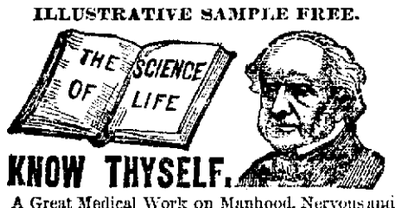

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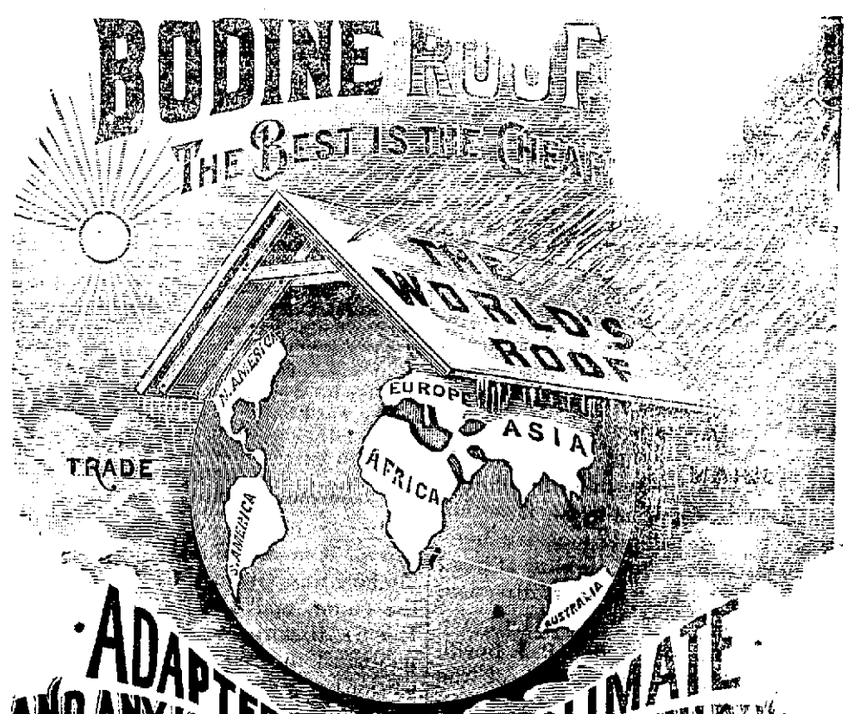

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NOTES ABOUT HOLLAND.

HOW NAPOLEON BONAPARTE LEFT HIS MARK UPON EUROPE.

Curiosities of Dutch Cities—The Pile Foundations of Amsterdam and Rotterdam—Street Mirrors—A Look at the Houses—The Hague and Scheveningen.

[Special correspondence.]

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8.—Holland and the Dutch are among the greatest wonders of the world. With a territory so much below the level of the sea that in many parts of it the bottoms of the ocean steamers float higher than the chimneys of the houses, it has fought back the sea by almost superhuman work, and for many hundred years has been one of the most prosperous nations of Europe. It is only one-third as large as Ohio, but it has about 500,000 more of a population. Its cities are among the commercial centers of the globe. Amsterdam, with its 350,000 inhabitants, sends its merchant vessels to every port, and Rotterdam, which is nearly as large as Washington, has a forest of masts within its harbors. The Hague, where I am now writing, has over 100,000 inhabitants. Leyden has 40,000; Utrecht has 69,000; Haarlem has 36,000; Arnheim, 40,000, and there are numbers of Dutch towns of 10,000 people and upward.

NORTH HOLLAND FARMHOUSE.

The army of this little country is over twice the size of that of ours. It contains 63,000 men, and you see the soldiers everywhere. Holland has a navy which I venture is greater than that of the United States, and its government is that of a king with the powers of a president. The king lives here at The Hague, though he has a great palace in the center of Amsterdam. Here sits also the congress of Holland, and here is the great social and intellectual center of the country.

The Hague is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. With only 103,000 inhabitants, like all Dutch cities it is cut up by canals, and great vat-like ponds of water meet your eye at every street. The sidewalks are lined with trees, and the town has several large and beautiful parks. Its houses are large, and it has many fine squares and public places. In its picture galleries are some of the finest paintings of the old masters and Paul Potter's famous "Bull" is among these. When Napoleon Bonaparte took Holland he confiscated this picture and carried it to Paris, where it ranked as fourth in value among all the pictures of the Louvre. The Dutch offered to give $24,000 for its return, though they had bought it less than 100 years before for only about one-tenth this sum. It was, however, restored by the French. It is the picture of a young bull standing in a field under a tree, with a cow and sheep, a lamb and a ram as companions. Back of the tree stands a shepherd looking at the group, and the whole looks as though they might step out of the canvas at any moment. No one ever forgets Paul Potter's "Bull," and people come here especially to see it.

Speaking of Napoleon, his footmarks are still to be seen everywhere in Europe. The guides have his name forever upon their tongues, and in every country I have traveled through I have had his achievements or his defeats flung in my face. In England, Scotland and Ireland I was continually reminded of him by the statues of Wellington, which burst out upon me in every public place and in every large city. In France the great Bonaparte is revered as a god, and its palaces and monuments are full of his great deeds and eccentricities. At Versailles, in one of the grandest palaces of the world filled with miles of famous paintings, there are several great frames left vacant. These were filled with paintings which Napoleon stole from the Germans, and which the Germans recaptured in their late war with Louis Napoleon.

SEEN ONLY OUTSIDE OF CITIES.

At Brussels you have Waterloo to remind you of the great battle which, had it turned out otherwise, might have given Bonaparte the sacking of London, and in the palace of Holland at Amsterdam, there is a magnificent reception room, the ceiling of which is 100 feet high; on the walls of this are groups in marble, and one of these groups contained a skeleton. When Napoleon Bonaparte took the palace he covered this skeleton with a sheet of stucco, and so it remains to-day. Napoleon had a curious excuse for the capturing of Holland. He said France owned the Rhine and other rivers which flow into the north sea; that Holland was made from the alluvial deposits of these rivers, and that in capturing it he was merely taking back the ground that belonged to France originally.

These Dutch cities are wonderful works of human industry. Rotterdam and Amsterdam are cut up by canals, as New York and Philadelphia are by streets. These canals are walled with stone and their banks carefully paved. Good bridges cross them, and in many places the queerly shaped, high Dutch houses rise straight up from the water like those of Venice. The Dutch cities are more picturesque than Venice, and their construction is fully as wonderful. They are built upon piles, and this building is even now going on. I saw much pile driving in Amsterdam. Great trees 15 and 20 feet long were stood on end, and by a driving machine were forced inch by inch into the mud until they reached the level of the ground. The bridges are all built in this way, and the palace of the king at Amsterdam rests on a foundation of nearly 14,000 piles. There are 90 islands and 300 bridges in Amsterdam, and the city seems to have as firm a foundation as that of New York. The piles hold up buildings as long as those of Broadway. The extent of this sort of building in Holland can hardly be appreciated, and the cost of building the foundation of a great house is often as great as the putting up of the house itself. These Dutch cities spend thousands of dollars daily in watching and taking care of their buildings and public works. Worms sometimes eat into the piles, and a slight break might cause the loss of much property. Eternal vigilance is the price which the Dutch have to pay for Holland. Their great dykes cost them over $2,000,000 a year to keep in order, and the sea is watched night and day. Throughout the country and the city the same constant watchfulness is kept up. Everything is kept clean and well cared for. Nothing, as far as I can see, is wanted, and dirt seems to be the whole nation's greatest enemy.

Saturday is scrubbing day in the Dutch cities, and on this day the towns go mad over soap and water. Carpets are shaken in the streets by women so that the noise sounds like that of so many fourth of July cannon, the doorsteps are scoured and the windows washed until they shine like crystal. I note especially the cleanliness of the gas street lamp here, and that of the windows of the various houses. Not a spot is to be seen upon them, and were it not for a sort of a movable screen which is put inside of the window to keep out the eyes of the passer-by, one might see all that was going on inside as easily as if there were no windows whatever.

Speaking of windows, these Dutch like to see, though they do not sometimes care about being seen. They like to watch unobserved the people who go along the streets upon which they live, and see who knocks at their front doors before they decide to let the person in or not. For this purpose they have little mirrors, some not larger than a cabinet photograph and others about eight by ten inches in size fastened to the wall outside of the windows at such an angle as to reflect all that is going on in the street. One of these mirrors is fixed at each side of the window at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and the lady in the room can easily see whether her caller standing at the front door is her dressmaker with a bill or her dear friend Miss Van Derhood, who is coming to tell her the latest bit of scandal.

The Dutch houses are tall and narrow. The material used in making them is usually red brick and white cement. Their roofs are of red tiles, and they have the quaint finish at the front seen in the old Dutch paintings. Even the farm houses are picturesque, and many of them reminded me of the Queen Anne bastard architecture which is now so much employed in the building of small American houses. Some of the roofs of the farm house are very tall and sharp, and now and then you find an octagonal house among them. They have the stables close to the houses, and a clump of trees generally surround them. A windmill forms a part of the farm machinery in many cases, and the great arms of these, tossing about, make the vast green plains of Holland, inhabited by ten of thousands of fat speckled white and black cows, appear to be guarded over by these windmill giants, who are waving their arms in continual warning.

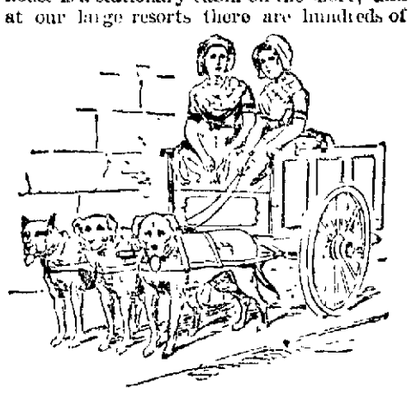
A BATH HOUSE KEEPER.

Within two and a half miles from The Hague is Scheveningen, one of the greatest and most fashionable of continental watering places. The drive to it is through a great forest, where the trees are planted so close to the side of the street car line that their branches meet overhead and form an arbor of two miles and a half of living green. They are old forest trees, and the street car has seats on its top, so that your head almost touches the leaves as you ride through. At the sides of the car tracks there are roadways for carriages, lined by other trees, which also bend and meet overhead, and over further, to the sides, are walks along a canal for foot passengers, with many seats and romantic resting places. There are few finer drives in Europe than the one from The Hague to Scheveningen, and the gay equipages of the court circles of Holland, the quaint costumes of the Scheveningen fish wives and the queer dress of the peasant boys, girls and men, in their clogs, forms a scene which I shall remember well when I have forgotten the throng of Hyde Park, Rotten Row, or of the drives in the Bois de Boulogne, at Paris. Scheveningen proper is a Dutch fishing village of about 12,000 people. Its inhabitants dress in quaint costumes, the little girls all wearing white caps fastened close to the head, and the feet of most of them clad in wooden clogs.

These fish wives carry great baskets of fish upon their heads to market. They wear great straw hats, under which their wrinkled, bronzed faces look out of white caps fastened close to the head and ornamented at the corners next to the eyes by great gold or brass gilt pins. These pins have heads like horns, and they are of different shapes. The peasant women all over Holland wear them, and when they are seen attached to the foreheads of young girls they form an ornament not unbecoming. The Dutch girls of the lower classes are rather pretty, and the curious costumes add to their beauty. Their faces lack, however, the vivacity of the French and English and they appear rather stolid than bright. Going through Holland of a Sunday is like traveling through a continuous masquerade. Every village has different costumes and the stolidity of the features are lost sight of amid the blaze of gold and color.

A HOLLAND FISH WIFE.

Scheveningen is, however, a far different class of people. The sea shore is lined with hotels, equal in size to those of the Hague, and I noted by a throng that was gay and well dressed. At night the people from the Hague come to the hotels and listen to the music in the concert halls and on the verandas of their hotels, and the promenade along the sea is lined with people. The beach at Scheveningen is much like that of Cape May. It consists of several miles of gently sloping white sand, and it is very wide. Along its outer edge back from the sea is a fine paved promenade upon which are seats at intervals of a very few feet; and below this is a grand driveway filled during the day with liveried coachmen driving fine carriages. The beach of a continental watering place presents a far different sight than that of an American one. The men and the women do not as a rule bathe together and their bath houses are not at all like ours. The American sea bath house is a stationary cabin on the shore, and at our large resorts there are hundreds of



HARD WORKING HOLLAND DOGS.

them built together. Here the bath houses are all on wheels, and each bather has a house to himself. The bathing cabs each consist of a little, oblong, box-like room with a set of steps leading up into it. This room is about four feet wide by six high. It has a seat, a looking-glass and some towels inside of it, and it rests upon two wheels. When one wants to take a bath he pays the keeper from twenty to thirty cents, climbs in and shuts the door, a horse is then attached to it and it is dragged out into the shallow water at the edge of the beach. The bather undresses at his leisure, and putting on his bathing dress walks down the steps into the water, or if he wishes, dives off into it. At Scheveningen the women's cabs were stationed at the north end of the beach, and those of the men perhaps 600 feet away, at the south end. In some cases they bathed together. There is not, however, the lying about in the sand in bathing clothing as in America, and there seemed to me rather more of a spirit of propriety about the crowd than about that of an American seaside resort.

Instead of sitting and lying on the sand as we do, these people have great basket chairs, which are carried to the beach and rented. There were, perhaps, 1,000 of these sitting facing the sea while I was at Scheveningen one afternoon, and a curious sight they made. Each chair is about four feet high, and two or three wide. The wicker of which they are made is closely woven, and they look, when on the beach, like so many giant bonnets. There are seats inside of them, and the occupants are shielded from the wind at the sides and from the sun overhead. They face them toward the sea, and the sitter can loll back and enjoy his ease more comfortably than by our method. These chairs were scattered over the sands in all sorts of positions. Here two were close together, their faces looking almost into one another, and when I walked by them I found them inhabited by a pair of apparent lovers, who were flirting here, as they do at all watering places the world over. At another place there would be a half dozen of these chairs in a group, and a half dozen men and women, a social party, would be gossiping in them. In another there would be an old man, and in a third a mother or a nurse, with her little Dutch children playing in the sand about her, digging wells with their little spades, and covering each other up, as they do at Newport, Atlantic City and Asbury Park. The crowd here, however, was by no means all Dutch. It was made up of nearly every nation of Europe, and I heard the chatter of a dozen different languages as I walked along the beach.

Back of these stairs, just under the roadway, there was a line of little square tents, which were also inhabited, and away up on the hill were hundreds of villas and many fine hotels. I took dinner at one of the best of them, and found it cheaper than that of our American watering places. My dinner, with wine, cost me only about $1.25, and it was a table d'hote, at which some of the nobles of Europe were dining. Rooms cost from $1 a day and upward, and the total cost of living ought not to be here more than $4 per day.

There must be a great deal of wealth in Holland. All of the cities have many fine residences, and although the wooden clogged element is undoubtedly very poor, the middle and upper classes spend a great deal of money. They dress as do, indeed, the same classes all over Europe, just as we do. Their homes are elegantly furnished, and their stores are full of fine goods and jewels, which, to afford to buy, one must be very well off. There are plenty of fine equipages with good horses upon the roadways, and the parks are full of well dressed promenaders. At Scheveningen 20,000 visitors spend the summer by the seaside. And at a public concert in the forest park of The Hague I saw an audience of several thousand as intelligent, well dressed and well behaved people as you will find at a high priced opera in New York city. The Hollanders seem to lead a more home like life than the French. They are as a rule well educated, and they seem to appreciate the good things of this life as well as any people I have seen. FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

A DAKOTA BLIZZARD.

How It Comes On and How Remorseless It Is.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Dakota dusk was closing in as I sat in the sleigh and tried to rouse the driver from the stupor into which he had fallen—a stupor produced in part by the intense cold, and in part by the infernal whisky he got at the last groggery we had passed.

"Jake, wake up!"

"Yaa-aa-aas."

"Wake up, I tell you!"

"Yaa-uh."

Far as the eye could see there was nothing but snow—snow piled in drifts—snow falling in remorseless whirls and eddies and circles through the tingling air. Not a house in sight—nor a tree.

"Heavens, how cold!"

I beat my hands—I ground my teeth—I fought the sleep that I felt was coming on—the sleep of death, whatever that dumb, blind thing may be.

The horses plunged aimlessly through the drifts—now to the right—now to the left—then stopped, panting, neighing low, broken, pitiful neighs.

"Jake!"

"Yaa—aa—aas—zoon—puhty zoon!"

"Not now!" I yelled, smiting him a frightful blow in the face. Then I tried to tear the reins from his hand, but my numb fingers mocked at my will. One of the horses fell—quivering. Its companion tried to push on, tottered and lay prone.

And the snow fell merrily; and the stars visible in the rift of cloud overhead seemed to laugh down at me; and the wind! Ah! How blithely it danced over the white drift just before us!

I crouched down—down—down in the box of the sleigh.

"How dark!" I whispered to myself. "But it isn't cold now," and I laughed a low, satisfactory laugh. I don't know but there seemed to be a break in my thoughts just there—the vast, unutterable silence and darkness of annihilation rolled over me, and I was not. Brain, soul, call the conscious self what you please, was utterly blotted out. Then——

"Why!" and I clapped my hands gladly, like a pleased child. "Why, just look at those green woods yonder, with the sunbeams spilling through their blossoming boughs! And the wild roses! Ah, how beautiful! And see the lake—the lake! Why, it is Silver lake; and this—this must be Ohio! Oh, yes, Ohio! When I was here before—ah! how many years ago was that?—I was only a boy. And the sky was like a great, throbbing diamond; the woods waved their green branches; the wild roses reached to kiss me; butterflies waltzed down the rays of sunshine, and the birds were caroling just as they are now. Then, as I passed on, I came to the lake, and there, Oh, beloved! I found you. Under the roses—under the dust of the years, you are sleeping now, my pet! But then, ah! how your eyes sparkled with the ineffable light of heaven, as you turned with a smile to me! And there is the wood—the lake—the immortal green, blue and gold of sod and sky and sun—there it all is—just as it was centuries ago, beloved! centuries ago, when you and I were looking on it last!"

"Hey, there, old feller! Hey, I say!"

I am lying somewhere. Coarse but kindly men are over me. They are beating my palms and soles and rubbing me with snow, and forcing infernal draughts of brandy down my throat. Every nerve is a sword; every sword sends a hideous pain into the most sensitive part of my body.

"For God's sake, let me sleep!" I moan; but they have no pity.

"Wake or die," says one.

And so they brought me back to life out of the horrible jaws of a blizzard.

WILL HUBBARD KERNAN.

A MONEY-LOVING DOG.

His Toadyistic Propensities and His Knowledge of Coin.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Mr. Herkimer, an acquaintance of mine, has a dog named Dick, who has as worldly a mind as any animal that ever pretended to have an emotional nature. He will attach himself to no one whom he thinks poor. It is his belief that money should be put to but one use, and that is to buy meat. The jingle of silver coin will rouse him from the profoundest slumber he ever enjoyed. Paper money is valueless in his eyes, but coin is a thing to be worshiped. He always accompanied his master's children to the butcher shop, and as they generally carried small change to pay for the meat, and jingled it extravagantly, he learned to put a practical value on specie. For poor people, or those who looked poor, he showed no consideration. A snob and a toady of high degree is he. Ladies and gentlemen who wore fine clothes pleased him greatly. He reasoned that they who dressed richly and rode in carriages could afford to buy meat; consequently, he cultivated them, as all that made life worth living was meat.

Perverse is the genius of destiny. This meat-worshiping dog belonged to a family that only indulged themselves in meat when the head of the household was at home. As he was away the greater part of his time, the dog was forced to undergo long seasons of abstinence from meat. This was his greatest cross, and he did everything within his power to induce his mistress to have compassion on him. He would sit and look in the direction of the butcher shop, and groan and sigh like one of Shakespeare's disappointed swains. Sometimes he would walk mournfully toward the goal of his ambition, and return with hanging head and lolling tongue, wearing an expression of utter dejection and despair. When all other methods of appeal failed, he curled up in a corner and feigned excessive weakness. Nothing could induce him to hold up his head or stand on his feet. Apparently, he was altogether too weak to exert himself so much. When that stage of exhaustion was reached, his mistress would say: "Poor Dick! he is very weak and feeble; I think a little bit of meat would help him." The word meat was Dick's cure. Instantly he would bound up and begin to frisk around in the most excited manner. Meat would be sent for and Dick would fill himself to the neck, and be in good spirits for a week or two.

Among those he did not like was a woman who came frequently to the house to sew. She was shabbily dressed, and came in through the back door, which was quite enough to give the worldly-minded Dick a poor opinion of her. He growled at her when she attempted to make friends with him, and avoided her as much as possible, until one day he saw his mistress pay her some money. Part of it was silver coin, and the rattle of it attracted his attention. He watched her put the money in her pocket and then immediately began to fawn upon her, and assume great friendship for her. A piece of silver money lying on a table or chair would throw him into transports of joy. He occasionally went with the family to church, but the contribution basket and its rattling contents sent him into spasms of delight. The expressions of his feelings were so boisterous and altogether unsuited to the place and occasion that he was finally compelled to forego his church privileges. The jingle of coin was such sweet music to his ears that he could find pleasure for hours at a time in picking up a piece of silver money and letting it drop on a bare floor. Bits of lead in the shape of half dollars were sometimes left in his path, but he was never fooled by them. His ear for the ring of pure metal was altogether too good. He learned to know the imitation coin at a glance, and refused to go near enough to it to smell it. His master became interested in his miserly instincts and taught him to distinguish one coin from another. Different pieces of silver money would be laid on the floor and Dick asked to bring them, one by one, as they were called for. He seldom failed to bring the right one, at least to pick it out. Sometimes he had difficulty in lifting the smaller coin, but when he couldn't lift them he set his foot on them and howled his delight in recognizing them. To avoid trouble of this kind his indulgent master fastened a set of silver pieces on blocks. These were considered Dick's especial property, and woe betide any one who meddled with them. They were kept in a basket and he alone put them away and brought them forth. Fond as he was of seeing money expended he was a miser with his own wealth. Let any one say, as his mistress sometimes did, as a tremendous joke, "Let us spend Dick's money," he immediately rushed for his basket of coin and grabbing it in his teeth growled defiance at any one who dared try to get possession of it.

This proves that dogs are amenable to what we call civilization; that the financial features of it have the same charm for those who understand them that they have for men. I am sorry to admit this, for I had hopes that dogs, being without the love of money in their hearts, would surpass us in the process of evolution. Alas! the jingle of the guinea can corrupt even their honor.

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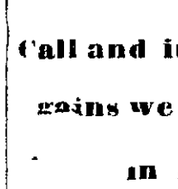

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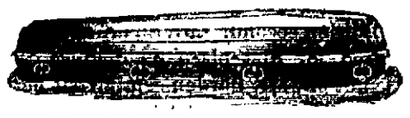
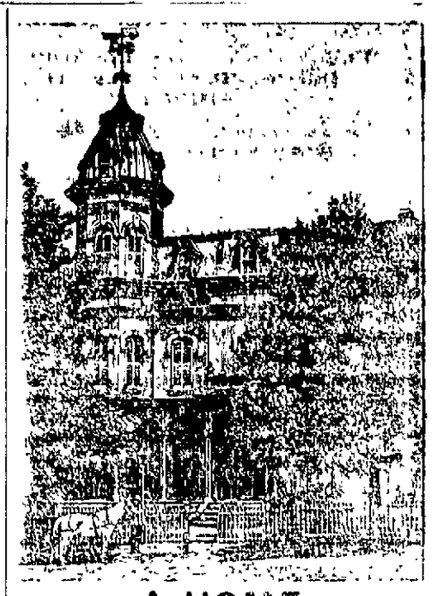


West Side of Canal, Main Street,



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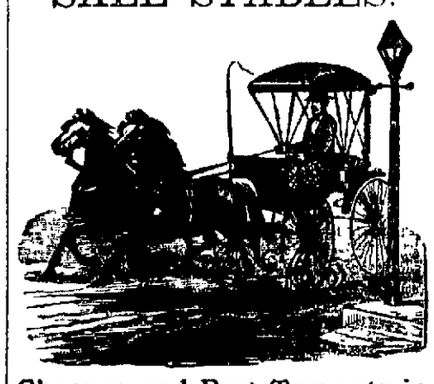

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAPMAN.

Mining Matters—Why the Neutral American Dares to Support McBride.

Canal Fulton feels as proud over its new school house as a boy with his first pair of breeches. They have a school to go into their new building that is second to no village of its size in the State.

The water is out of the Clark mine and men are busily engaged in clearing a track preparatory to taking coal out at the Company's slope. The mine is in much better condition than they expected to find it.

Word was received last Saturday from Indian Territory that John McInness, a former resident of this place, had been severely hurt. His brother, James, started for that place immediately upon hearing the news.

Mr. John Bowen, late superintendent of the Youngstown Coal Company mine, has accepted the position of mine boss at the Hern Brook mine Mr. Bowen is well qualified for the position, having worked at everything connected with the running of a mine

We notice in the Democratic documents that the Massillon *American* is put down as a Republican paper. This certainly will be news for a great many The fact that it supports McBride is easily explained John courted their favor by paying them a high rate for the miners' printing This is but one instance wherein McBride uses the Association for his own political ends

The township school board has decided to sink a well hole on the old school ground, to settle a difference of opinion existing between them and the Willow Coal Company. Legal action has been commenced against the company for damages to the two school buildings by taking out the coal under them. The company has filed an answer of general denial, and says the coal is not worked from there. They have a map of the last survey, by which they claim to prove that their workings did not reach the school ground but they refuse to allow anyone to look at the map, and the court sustains them in it In order to settle the matter beyond a doubt a hole is to be put down the entire depth Now, if any of these knowing ones who have the map are desirous of backing up their opinions let them call at Chapman and they will be accommodated, for the map will be of no use now. Should the hole show that the coal has not been disturbed then the township need go no far her. But if it does show that the coal has been removed, then that should be sufficient to prove the company guilty. There are parties here willing to bet that the hole will prove the latter, so come along.

BROOKFIELD.

It is reported that S. A. Peters "struck" coal on the "Section."

The members of St. Barbara's Catholic church are building an addition to their church.

L. L. Nave, principal of our public schools moved from Genoa to this place last Saturday.

The Republicans will send a good delegation to the McKinley meeting at Massillon next Saturday night.

Prof. E A. Jones of Massillon delivered an interesting temperance lecture in the Lutheran church last Sabbath evening.

Thos. Patterson and C. F. Smith commence drilling last Tuesday on the Eckroad farm with their new steam drilling apparatus

The Salvation army holds meetings in the M E church on Thursday evening of each week Their last meeting was well attended.

Pat Manley was in town last week looking after his fences. Patrick should have sent Dan Worly as he does all the other work of the office

D. A Levers drilled through 4½ feet of coal on the Gaddis farm in the last hole Sonnhalter and Crouse have about 35 acres of coal tested on that and the Levers farms and expect to find still more. Look out for a new mine soon

Services in the M. E church will be held on Sabbath morning instead of Sabbath evening as heretofore. Rev. N. E Moffit officiating instead of Rev. Ruff, former pastor who has abandoned this charge. There is some talk of moving the charge to West Massillon.

NAVARRE.

Lay in a supply of sauer kraut.

Miss Celia Moog, of Massillon, visited in town last week.

Navarre young folks patronize Massillon Opera House amusements.

The cider mill is still in running order, and apple butter boilers are busy.

Mr. Wesley Calp has resumed work with the Massillon Contracting and Building Company.

Mrs. Bache, of Evansburg, O., after a short visit to her son's family has returned home.

Editor Corl, typo and "devil" of the *Independent* office, rejoice in the arrival of a new press.

Hallowe'en is coming, and the small boys are taking note of the old vehicles in the by-ways.

D. W. Bowers is pleased with the new boy who came to stay. John Adley also smiles and says "here too."

Miss Laura Downey visited friends in Massillon Sunday, and on Tuesday left to visit in Louisville, O., the guest of Miss Ada Slusser.

Mr William Gabriel and Miss Mary Smilar were united in marriage Thursday of last week in the Catholic church, by Rev Metternich

The pronunciation of the word "Mikado" is exciting quite a number of the "kids" Some say the accent is on the first and last syllable and we say on the second. Which is right?

You are right of course.—ED.

DALTON.

G. C. Race is on the sick list

J. J. Leonard and wife returned from Cleveland after a week's visit there

Harrold & Wertz are busy now delivering trees, etc, from their nursery here.

Some thief entered John Wecht's meat shop last night and stole a lot of pudding, etc.

Peter Hartman and wife returned home after visiting friends in Pittsburg, Pa., for a week

D M Garvin, of Cleveland, was in town Tuesday night He was on his way home from Wheeling.

The town council has purchased twenty gasoline lamps and posts and have them up George Stump will attend to them till the first of April.

David Carl's barn was consumed by fire on last Friday night The barn was just a new one and was replaced where his barn was destroyed before a little over a year ago; his grain and all contents were destroyed Loss about $3,000. Insured for $2,000

GOAT HILL.

Peter Kouth and family visited his brothers and friends in Elton last Sunday

Literary every Wednesday evening, with an average attendance of twenty four

Mr J J. Morgan is now drilling for coal on the Beal farm for Massillon City Coal Company

Jim Rose, an Italian miner living in Elton was severely hurt last Saturday at Elm Run shaft by a fall of slate

Poison at the Front Door.

No article entering so generally into the food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. For the purpose of underselling those powders of absolute purity and wholesomeness which alone are safe for use in food, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tartar, which contains lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum.

These adulterated powders are shoved upon the public with the greatest persistency. Many are given away—left in samples at private residences with circulars containing bogus analyses and certificates and false representations as to their value, etc. The worst of them are introduced to the housekeeper's attention by fraudulent tricks or by bogus samples, the articles when purchased being found to be entirely different from the sample shown. The fact that a powder is sampled from door to door is sufficient to condemn it A first-class article will sell on its merits. No manufacturer whose goods are of value can afford to give them away, or to test them from door to door, and none but the cheapest make and most inferior or unmarketable goods require to be distributed free in order to get the public to use them, and this method is adopted only by parties who have failed to dispose of their wares through ordinary and legitimate channels

Free samples of articles of food left at the house should be regarded with suspicion There is no guarantee of their wholesomeness, while there is real danger that they contain a fatally poisonous compound Many instances of poisoning from the use of such samples are recorded.

The only safe way is to consign all such samples immediately to the ash barrel, and to turn a deaf ear to the statements made by their venders. It is not worth while to trifle with life and health to the extent of testing every doubtful baking powder that comes along. Better to rely upon an old and reliable brand, like the Royal, which has by a quarter of a century's constant use proved its perfect wholesomeness and efficiency, or some other brand that is not so worthless and cheap that its proprietors can afford to give it away by the cart load or waste it in making innumerable tests It is in its favor that the Royal Baking Powder is never given away, sold by means of lotteries, nor accompanied by chromos, spoons, crockery or other gifts, except the gifts of absolute purity, wholesomeness, full weight and superlative leavening power. Its own merits have been its chief advertisement, and they have secured for it the constant patronage of the American people to an extent beyond the combined sale of all other baking powders. The Royal Baking Powder is certified by all the government chemists as absolutely pure and perfect.

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday afternoon at the range of the Massillon Gun Club:

	Singles.	Doubles.
Clutz	14	5
Uhlendorff	11	5
Focke	8	6
Russell	8	6
G. F. Borden	13	7
A Boerner	8	2
E. L. Arnold	12	7
L Shauf	12	5

Mr. Clutz took first honors and Mr. Borden second. Mr. Shauf and Borden tied for first place on doubles. They shot off, Mr. Borden coming out best.

Call at this office for job printing.

[Continued from 1st page.]

STATISTICS.

The a[uthor], Nicholas M. Bell, [Superintendent] of the mails, shows that [the number] of letters sent to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was 4,042,893, and 30,405,847 were received; 47,019, 64 newspapers were sent and 25,700,057 were received. The cost of the sea transportation service during the year was $[illegible]7,443, as against $81,103 last year. The estimates for the service next year aggregate $56,000.

The report presents some interesting statistics regarding the postoffice service of countries in the postal union. Comparing the area of the country with the number of postoffices, it appears that Switzerland stands first, with one postoffice to every 5.4 square miles, while the United States takes twelfth place with one office to every 7.2 miles. On the basis of population Canada heads the list with one office to every 633 inhabitants, Switzerland second with one to every 964, and the United States third with one to every 1,092 inhabitants. The United States ranks first in the length of railway service, with 117,846 miles, and Germany second, with 22,111 miles. The United States heads the list of countries in length of postal routes other than over railways, the percentage of railway routes as compared with other routes, the number of miles of annual railway transportation, and the number of miles of transportation on all other routes. The United States spent more for salaries of postoffice employes than any other country, but exhibits a larger deficiency in revenue as compared with expenditures.

A careful estimate of the mail matter of all kinds exchanged throughout the world in one day places the total at 11,640,000,000, or 4,000 pieces for every human being. The total number of packages and articles of value conveyed throughout the globe in 1884 was about 401,000,000, and the total value of money orders and other declared articles of value [illegible]1,000,000.

DECISION OF AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered [illegible] in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company against the people of the State of Illinois, brought up on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. The question presented in this case, as it came to the Supreme Court, was the general subject of the power of the State Legislature to regulate rates and tolls for passengers and freights over railroads within their limits. Justice Miller, who delivered the opinion of the court, says on this point:

Of the justice or propriety of the principle when lies at the foundation of the Illinois statute, it is no[t] the province of this court to speak. As restricted to transportation which begins and ends within the limits of one state, it may be very just and equitable, and in Germany is the province of the State Legislature to determine the question. But when it is attempted to apply to transportation through an entire series of states a principle of this kind, and each one of the states, or of half a dozen states shall attempt to establish its own rates of transportation its own methods to prevent discrimination in rates or to permit it, the effect is unquestionably to impose upon the freedom of commerce among the states, and upon the transportation of goods through these states cannot be overestimated. That this species of legislation is one which must be, if established at all, of a general and national character, and cannot be safely and wisely permitted to local rules and local regulations, we think is clear from what has already been said. And if it be a regulation of commerce, as we think we demonstrated it is, and as the Illinois court concedes it to be, it must be of that national character, and the regulation cannot properly be by general rules and principles, which demand that it shall be done by the Congress of the United States, under the commerce clause of the Constitution. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is therefore reversed, and the case remanded to that court for further proceedings in conforming with this opinion.

STILL GAINING IN WEIGHT.

Everybody who has seen the President since his return from the Adirondacks is struck with the fact of his increasing obesity. He is uncomfortably fat, and unless he takes measures to check his tendency to take on adipose he will soon be in bad shape. He does not get sufficient outdoor exercise. He takes an airing every pleasant afternoon, to be sure, in his easy rolling carriage, but that is not exercise. The bracing air simply aids appetite and digestion and adds more flesh to the anatomy. Mr Cleveland ought to take long walks, ride horseback, chop wood, swing clubs or dumb-bells, play tennis, or try any other means to reduce his weight before his health becomes impaired. He might get some points from Secretary Manning, who by a system of physical training has reduced his bulk, greatly improved the symmetry of his proportions, and given his face a healthier glow than it has had in years. The casual observer who should see the two men together would say that Mr. Manning was physically the better man.

If Mr. Cleveland wanted to add greatly to his popularity, and at the same time improve his health, he could not do better than to join his wife on her almost daily pedestrian trips about town. The charming bride has learned the true secret of health and beauty, and spends as much time as possible in the open air. Her pretty face is becoming well known to the townspeople, and she will soon distance her distinguished husband in popular favor, for the jealous Washingtonians fancy that the President holds himself aloof from them.

Mr. Cleveland is seen less on the streets of the capital than any one of his predecessors. One Republican hears his secretive ways contrasted with Grant's. When the latter was President he walked the streets like any other citizen, and nearly every pleasant day he used to stroll down Pennsylvania avenue, stopping to look into store windows and bowing pleasantly to acquaintances. Nobody followed him, or annoyed him, and people liked him immensely for becoming one of them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French senate has passed a bill providing for the sale of the crown jewels.

General von Moltke, who resides on his estate in Silesia, completed his 86th year Tuesday.

The French government, at the request of the German ambassador, liberated a Bavarian who had been arrested as a spy.

Senor Jaurez Calman has been installed as president of the Argentine Republic, and has appointed his cabinet.

Two Germans have been arrested at La Fere Champenois, France, who admit that they were making plans of forts and routes for the German government.

The pope has refused to allow any ornament to be placed on Lisz't's grave beyond an unpainted wooden cross bearing his name and the words "Orate Pro Nobis."

The unedited correspondence of Hans Christian Anderson, the Danish poet, including letters from children in America and the poet's replies, will soon be issued at Leipsic.

Crofters at Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, attacked a party of sheriffs and police who were engaged in enforcing evictions and fought them with such desperation that the assistance of the military was necessary to the restoration of order and rescue of the constables. The military charged the crofters with fixed bayonets, wounding several of them severely. Six of the leaders of the crofters were arrested.

The Sultan has ordered the admiralty to expend £1,500,000 upon the construction of a man-of-war, in addition to the expenditures already made for torpedo boats now building. In view of the low ebb of Turkish finances the ministry strenuously opposes this outlay, and the Grand Vizier, who vigorously combated the appropriation for the torpedo boats, was vehement in his objections. The Sultan's desires, however, prevailed.

The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood'sSarsaparilla are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others. 4

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WALLACE AND LEANDER

Address the Opera House on the Issues of the Day.

Mr Wallace Phelps, Democratic candidate for Congress stood upon the Opera House stage Saturday night. There were not very many people after the Harmonia Band left, but there were plenty of chairs to talk to. The chairs listened very attentively, and never once disturbed the order by untimely applause, or any other kind or that matter Wallace unburdened himself of some very good advice to the young, more unlike the same upon which he waxed prosperous and famous. But there should be no levity for the advice was good The rest of the speech was not good

When Mr Phelps stopped, most of the people left, leaving more chairs for the Hon L. C Cole to address Mr. Cole told how he, in common with the rest of the public, worshiped at the shrine of John McBride Mr Cole grew so rapturous in talking of John's merits that there is a rumor all out that he believed himself. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.

Good old 'Squire Blackburn's nomination for justice of the peace was ratified and then Mr Phelps and Mr. Cole left the chairs to cogitate and went out to see the boys together.

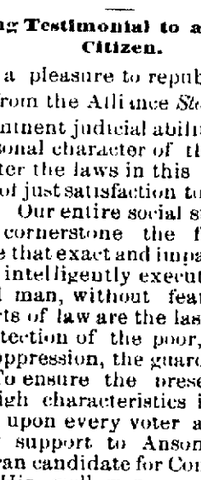
ANSON PEASE.

A Fitting Testimonial to an Honored Citizen.

It is a pleasure to republish the following from the Alliance *Standard*:

The eminent judicial ability and stainless personal character of the men who administer the laws in this district are matters of just satisfaction to every good citizen. Our entire social structure has for its cornerstone the fundamental principle that exact and impartial justice shall be intelligently executed between man and man, without fear or favor. Our courts of law are the last resort and final protection of the poor, the shield against oppression, the guardians of the right. To ensure the preservation of these high characteristics is a duty incumbent upon every voter and calls for a hearty support to Anson Pease, the Republican candidate for Common Pleas Judge. His well-won reputation for impartiality and steadfast effort to uphold the claims of right makes an extended commendation unnecessary. Judge Pease's warmest friends are those who know him best. He is in a special degree popular at his home in Massillon, and the members of the bar, closely associated in the routine of professional duties bear unanimous and willing testimony to his fairness, courtesy and consistency. Judge Pease is no respecter of persons, and all the influences of the most powerful corporation arrayed against the most humble opponent cannot swerve by a hair breadth the even poise of the scale of justice in his hands. His legal acumen and learning compel respect, his character and rectitude command confidence, and during his long career at the bar and on the bench his best efforts have always been forthcoming in furtherance of every needed reform. The protection of person and property may safely remain in his hands, and with entire confidence we ask for him a cordial and general support

ROYAL



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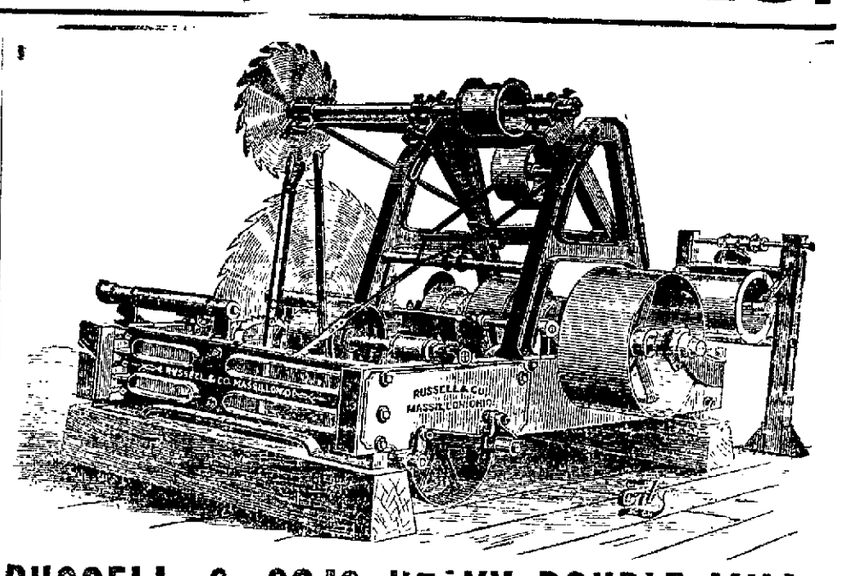

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E. ½ of lots No 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

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